

# Crittenden Record-Press

No 36

Marion, Crittenden County Kentucky, Thursday Morning, Apr. 4 1918

Vol. XXXX

## WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WANTS DONE

Treasury Department, Liberty Loan Organization Of The Eighth Federal Reserve District.

What is expected of Crittenden County? Her Quota is \$70,400. The Government makes suggestions:

St. Louis, March 6, 1918.  
E. T. Franks, Esq., Chairman, Daviess County, Owensboro, Ky.

My Dear Mr. Franks: We have received definite announcement from Washington that April 6th., will be the commencing date of the new Liberty Loan Campaign, and I desire to impress upon you and your co-workers in Daviess County the importance of thoroughly organizing in order that the Campaign may be a great success.

I am impressed with the necessity of taking a census of every man, woman and child in your county who by any means can buy one or many Liberty Bonds and the buying strength of each individual should be enumerated in order that the salesman may have, approximately at least, this information. It would be helpful also if you would make a careful poll of those who bought bonds in both the First and Second Campaigns, the amounts and methods of payment. If any have failed to buy in the Second Campaign, it should be noted on the cards. I also request, as a matter for our records, that a detailed statement of these purchases be sent to our headquarters in St. Louis in order that it may be transmitted to Washington.

Moreover, I suggest that in the next Campaign you establish a roll of honor, showing the names of the individuals, the amounts of their purchases, in order that this may be published locally and in order that it may be transmitted to St. Louis and embodied in our report to Washington.

I request that you make particular mention of any individuals who in your wisdom can buy Liberty Bonds and refuse to do so. There is no compelling force in the purchase of Liberty Bonds except that of national and local opinion. If not only should, but will be practically impossible for any resident of any section of this country to live in peace and enjoy the friendship of, or business association with, his neighbors unless during this war he shall evidence by his deeds that he has been doing all in his power to help win. A financial slacker, in my poor opinion, is far more unpatriotic than one who can fight and will not; and the American people will not be content to let any individual dodge his full responsibility. I am stating this only for the benefit of a limited few—and I hope none such are to be found in your locality. I am quite well aware that Daviess County, as a whole, is intensely patriotic and can be depended upon to go over the top and that under your very able leadership we have nothing to fear.

Sincerely yours,  
W. O. COMPTON,  
Chairman.  
—Owensboro Messenger.

### REAL ESTATE.

We will sell TO YOU or we will sell FOR YOU, FARM LANDS, MINERAL RIGHTS, or TOWN PROPERTY. Let us know your wants.

Gilchrist & Belt.

## FORMERLY OPPOSED THE BOND ISSUE

J. I. Clement Now Favors The Road Tax And Give The Voters His Reasons Therefor.

I suppose the voters of Crittenden county know there will be an election held upon the 10th of April, 1918, to get the sense of the people as to whether, or not, there shall be a tax of Fifteen Cents (15 cts) on each One Hundred Dollars worth of taxable property in the county for assisting in working the roads. As some seem not to understand the object of this tax, I thought it might be well to make a brief explanation of the matter in the Crittenden Record-Press.

Now, if this proposition carries, the money derived from this tax in each magisterial district is to be expended on the roads in that district to assist in working the bad places, where it requires so much time and labor, and in putting in and repairing culverts, etc., and, in this way the people all over the county will derive some benefit from the money they pay out by reason of this tax.

There are to be no sub-supervisors. The overseers will work the roads under the same system as at present—but this tax is to relieve the road hands as much as possible on the parts of the roads that are so difficult to work. The most of the road work is done by farmers. Farm help is scarce and hard to get; the young men who are strongest and best able to do this work, are subject to draft in the army—a good many have already gone, others will go—so that the road working will fall mostly on

the older men, who can not afford the loss of much time from their farms at this season of the year, and I feel that it is our duty to take as much as possible of the heavy work off of them.

This tax is to run four years only. At the end of that time—if we do not like the plan, we can quit it. There will be no bonds or interest to pay, and, in this way, all the money collected will be spent on the roads.

J. I. CLEMENT

### Letter From St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mch. 11th., 1918.  
My Dear Mr. Jenkins,  
Herewith my check for \$1.50 for which you will please continue the dear old Press, you know its a household necessity with us, we did not get the issue of Mch. 7th., and Mrs. W. said it was because I had not sent you a check, but I told her you would not do me that way even if I were a week or two delinquent, however I am not, for I originally subscribed on my wedding day which was Mch. 14th., 1901, and have paid promptly each year since, so you will send me a copy of your Mch. 7th., issue and credit my account with the enclosed check.

Yours very truly,  
T. A. Weldon,  
4167 Shaw Ave.

I might add that it was my good fortune to escape the hard winter just passed as I went to El Paso, Texas, on last Oct. 6th., and came home on Jan. 28th., saw nothing but sunshine and pleasant weather there, it is a very mild and wonderful climate.

### FOR SALE.

Two nice young cows and calves for sale.

Mrs. Louisa E. Clift,  
Post office Fords Ferry.

## CRITTENDEN CO FISCAL COURT

Convened in Regular Session on April 2nd, 1918, Presiding, R. L. Moore, Judge.

Crittenden county Fiscal court, regular term, April 2nd, 1918. Present and presiding, R. L. Moore, Judge, with County Attorney Jno. A. Moore, and Magistrates, viz: F. M. Davidson, J. M. McCaslin, L. E. Waddell, Chas. L. Brazel, W. H. Graves and W. D. Drennan.

On motion by Esq. Davidson, second by Esq. Brazel, the following resolution was adopted: viz:

That in the event a majority of the voters of Crittenden County, Ky., vote in favor of the tax levy of 15 cents on each \$100.00 worth of property, for the improvement of the roads of the county.

That it is the sense of this court that the money collected from each Magisterial District, should be applied to and expended on the various roads of the Magisterial District from which said money is collected; and that same be distributed as may be needed on all the roads of said district, and not all on the main roads of said district. In this way it will enable us to keep up and maintain roads that have for years been neglected.

It is further the sense of this court that none of this fund shall be used for the purpose of obtaining state aid, but for the purpose of assisting in maintaining all of the roads in each magisterial district.

The above method will, in the opinion of the court, leave sufficient funds available from the general road fund to enable the

court each year to apply for and receive sufficient State Aid to at least keep in our county and spend on our roads the amount that has heretofore gone to build roads for other counties.

### Soldier Who Died Was Born At Fredonia, Ky.

The remains of Jake Green, who died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, last Wednesday of pneumonia, arrived in Idabel yesterday afternoon. The young man was in the aviation corps at the time of his death. He was a brother-in law of our fellow townsman, Tom Sapaugh and went from here in the first draft. The remains were laid to rest in the Denison cemetery.

Jake was a fine young man and had many friends around Idabel who will regret to learn of his death.

The Gazette extends sympathy to the bereaved relatives.—McCurtain Gazette Idabel, Okla.

The deceased was a grandson of J. S. G. Green of this city and also of the late George Bugg of Fredonia, his mother having been a daughter of Mr. Bugg.



Miss Linda Jenkins was hostess on Monday evening at a six o'clock dinner. Covers were laid for the following: Misses Virginia Blue, Ruth Flanary, Mesdames George Orme, D. O. Carnahan and Mrs. Mollie Wilson.

You should insure your valuable horses, mules and cattle against death from any cause, with C. G. Thompson, Marion, Ky.

## Sixth Annual Implement Day

### MONDAY, APRIL 8th., 1918.

Implements For Every Purpose And At Prices That Are Cheaper Than The Manufacturers Price To-day.

John Deere 2 row planters, John Deere disc and shovel cultivators, John Deere Mowers and hay presses, John Deere plows, P. & O. 2 row corn planters, P. & O. disc harrows and cultivators, Pilot disc and shovel cultivators, Zenith disc harrows, Buckeye Sunbeam cultivators, Oliver and Vulcan chilled plows, True Blue plows, Vulcan and Oliver riding plows.

## All Implements Of Quality

You And Your Friends Are Kindly Invited To Come To Our Store On

MONDAY, APRIL 8th., 1918.

EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE.

# T. H. COCHRAN & COMPANY

Main Street

Marion, Ky.



## Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

### IF WOMEN SHOULD BE NEEDED IN FARM WORK



English Women Learning How to Do Dairy Work Should They Be Needed to Replace Men and Boys.

## WOMEN WORKERS NEED TRAINING

Essential Points Given for Consideration by Department of Agriculture.

### URGE CAUTION IN PREPARING

Volunteers Should Be Organized in Units and Provision Made for Their Own Living Quarters—Matron for Each Unit.

#### PRELIMINARY TRAINING

If it becomes necessary in case of an acute farm labor stringency to accept woman volunteers for farming operations other than the lighter ones to which they are accustomed, some sort of preliminary training will be necessary to utilize the large class of woman volunteers from the cities who are unfamiliar with farm work. This article points out some suggestions and precautions that should be taken into consideration in preparing women for these tasks. The suggestions given here have been obtained in a study of this problem by specialists of the United States department of agriculture, both in this country and in other countries. Many of the suggestions are based on the experiences of England, which has trained and is using 300,000 women on farms.

Women should not be trained to go on farms before there is an actual and imperative need for their services. The department of agriculture hopes that it will not be necessary to employ women in heavier lines of farm work than they have been accustomed to doing. If, to save the food harvest, women are needed in the heavier operations and the development and training of unskilled woman workers appears advisable, the following points should be taken into consideration:

No woman should be accepted who is not at least eighteen years of age. The wisest policy would be first to register those women who are willing to undertake this kind of work, having them indicate their previous training and experience, kind of farm work they desire to take up, and length of time they can devote to it.

#### Two Weeks' Training.

Before going on the farm, the women should if possible undertake a course of training extended over two weeks or more under a skilled instructor. This course might be given at an agricultural or a woman's college, agricultural schools, or on a farm donated by some patriotic individual as a practice farm. In some instances the course might be under the auspices of the extension division of the agricultural college. Care should be taken that no institutions are built up to perform functions that might be performed by institutions already in existence.

This two weeks of training would give opportunity to eliminate those not physically able to endure farm labor, and also those whose mental make-up is such as to make them unavailable. It would also give them sufficient skill so that they would be acceptable to the farmers. Such experience in obtaining woman laborers as has been had indicates that the farmer usually is not willing to take woman farm workers into his home, and therefore the women will have to be organized in units and provide for their own living quarters. This fact restricts the types of farm enterprises in which the women will be able to engage to such as are very intensive in character, and highly localized. The types of farm enterprises of this kind would be such crops as apples, peaches, grapes, onions, cabbage, potatoes, strawberries, etc. The training should be such that when the women went to the farmers they would have

at least sufficient skill to be acceptable to the farmer.

#### Ascertain if Needed.

Before training the volunteers some method should be devised for ascertaining whether there is a demand for the woman workers in the kind of work they are preparing to undertake. This information could be obtained from the state agricultural college and the state farm help specialist employed by this department. Great care should be exercised not to prepare women to go on farms before there is an actual demand for their labor.

After completing the training, the women should not be sent into the localities where they are to work until some one has preceded them to make arrangements for their housing and to determine the basis of wages, etc. In most instances the living quarters would consist of a camping outfit, as such quarters as they might obtain in the community would be the least desirable of those in the community. Generally it would be desirable to have one person in the group who would do no farm work, but would act as general chaperon and matron and would see to the domestic phases of their living and welfare.

#### Aiding the Labor Supply.

The departments of agriculture and labor through representatives of the various states co-operating with the agricultural colleges and other agencies are doing the following things to aid the farm labor supply, according to a recent statement of Secretary Houston: (a) Making a survey of the farm-labor situation in each community with a view to discovering possible surpluses of labor in order to be ready to assist in furnishing labor wherever it is needed; (b) assisting again in shifting labor from community to community and from state to state, as in past years; (c) promoting fuller co-operation among farmers in the same community; (d) making available, so far as possible, high school boys in rural districts who have had experience in farming and who are not normally regularly or fully employed in farming operations; (e) making every effort to see that there is no obstacle in the way of the production of a larger supply of farm machinery and its fuller use as a supplement to hand labor.

#### "Who Cares if Bones Ache?"

Thousands of women in all parts of the country are volunteering to help out on farms that will be short of man power this season. The letter which follows is typical of many which are coming to the United States department of agriculture. Department officials do not believe that women will be required in the heavier farming operations, but in the lighter labor on fruit and truck farms and in helping farm women with their tasks there will be work for women hands.

"I want to inquire where I can volunteer my services in the agricultural labor for my country's service. I know this work is just as important as fighting, and as I was raised in the country and can drive a horse and am familiar with all the rounds of farm life, I feel I would soon qualify. My husband is now doing his 'bit' aboard a transport.

"Napoleon is quoted as saying, 'A man fights on his stomach,' so I would like to work to enable our men to become good fighters. The German Bismarck in his world plans once said: 'America is a fine fat pig to be stuck later.' So I guess the Kaiser thought I would even enjoy helping raise some American fat pigs to defeat them in their designs.

"Hoping you answer quickly and tell me where I can enlist my services, I remain, Very sincerely,

#### Make Farming a Business.

A young man who is now starting to farm needs to know his business. Through farm management demonstrations the county agent can show him his labor income, that is, what he had left of his receipts after paying expenses and allowing for interest on the investment and can show him how his labor income compares with those of the most successful farmers in that community. The showing will help him make a study of his farm business and to determine upon changes that should be made to make it more profitable.

## Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of most important events transpiring in state

Whitesburg.—Isaac Purgill, 40 years old, was thrown from his horse and died within a few hours. He leaves a family.

Richmond.—Orders have been sent to Western Kentucky for the first car of seed corn for Madison county growers, with a number of prominent farmers and business men standing sponsor for it. About 500 bushels have been signed by the growers.

Harrodsburg.—Paris green, placed for rats, was the cause of death of the 4-year-old daughter of Ott Vorhies and the serious illness of a 7-year-old daughter of John Isham. The Isham family had moved into a new home and found meal mixed with the poison, which they ate.

Danville.—Jerry Hooper, of Parkersville, says that practically all peaches were killed by the severe winter. Many of the trees were killed also. Mr. Hooper has a very fine peach orchard. He says that there will be plenty of peaches and an abundance of strawberries and raspberries.

Paducah.—James Miles, 6 years old, of Gilbertsville, is in a critical condition following a peculiar accident. The little fellow is at Riverside Hospital suffering from an injury inflicted when a steel umbrella rib entered the eyeball and penetrated the brain. He is not expected to recover.

Beattyville.—Reports that grave disorders, which led to an appeal to Governor A. O. Stanley to suppress them, existed in the oil fields of Lee county, were denied here. Stories that an oil tank had been blown up have been investigated with the result, it was said, that the tank had collapsed under its own weight.

Middlesboro.—Shelby Turner, policeman of Benham and former citizen of Middlesboro, was fatally wounded by a negro. Turner was brought here and died. Following the arrest of the negro, the wooden jail where he was confined was shot up, and it is reported that the black was wounded, perhaps fatally.

Uniontown.—Word was received here of the death, in Evansville, of Gyp Brown, 19 years old, from a pistol shot wound. The youth was shot here by Town Marshal Samuel Gates, it is said, when he resisted arrest. He was taken to Evansville for medical attention. The body will be brought here for interment.

Louisville.—Sam C. Owens, formerly captain in the Louisville police department, was found guilty of conspiracy to blackmail W. E. Chess by a jury in the criminal court, and his punishment was fixed at \$1,000 fine and one year in jail at hard labor. The verdict was reached in thirty minutes and was unanimous.

Louisville.—Alleged refusal of Circuit Judge Cisco, of Elliott county, to comply with a request of the board of health of that county to suspend the session of his court during the smallpox epidemic there has resulted in a proclamation of quarantine for the county by the state board of health in session at the Seelbach.

Louis.—A fireman named Boyle and Pearl Thompson, a brakeman, were killed when a C. & O. freight train was wrecked near the mouth of Beaver creek. A tree had slipped on the track and the engine and several cars turned over. The engineer escaped. Thompson was a son of former County Judge John H. Thompson, of this place.

Georgetown.—Testifying that she shot and killed her husband only after he had attacked her with a chair, Mrs. Amilda Underwood Hedger, a pretty young widow, was freed at her examining trial before County Judge Robert Lancaster at Georgetown, Ky. Mrs. Hedger, who is 22 years old, with her two small children, had been in jail while awaiting examination.

Dry Ridge.—Coroner George S. Ware was called to Downsville to hold an inquest over the body of Thomas Cox. Cox was engaged in felling a tree which stood on the bank of Stevens creek, and when the tree fell it evidently kicked backward from the stump, the body of the tree striking Cox in the head and rendering him unconscious. He was thrown into a shallow pool of water and drowned before he regained consciousness. It is not thought that the blow was sufficiently heavy to have caused his death.

Paris.—Prof. Clark White, principal of the Paris high school, resigned his position, effective immediately. Professor White has accepted a position in the Georgia Technical Institute, at Atlanta, and left to assume charge of his new duties.

Beattyville.—Corbin Spencer was stabbed to death on Riley's Creek, near the Breathitt county line, in Lee county, in the same vicinity Thomas Buckland was shot through the head. He was taken to Lexington. His condition is pronounced serious.

Maysville.—George Hill struck his father-in-law, Sam Rigdon, in the head with an ax at a public sale. Rigdon is in a serious condition.

Winchester.—Fire of an unknown origin destroyed the plant of the Winchester Lumber and Manufacturing Company with a loss of approximately \$75,000. The company carried only \$25,000 insurance.

Danville.—Hon. Wm S. Lawwill was reappointed United States Master Commissioner in this district for a term of four years. Mr. Lawwill has held this position for a number of years and has a splendid record to his credit.

Lebanon.—Dr. L. D. Knott, one of the city's oldest and best-known physicians, died at his home from tetanus. Feeling as well as usual, he was down town only a few days before and was preparing to move into his new home, which he recently purchased.

Shelbyville.—A conference was held here between representative farmers and Professors George Roberts and E. J. Kinney, of the Kentucky Experiment Station, to discuss the seed corn situation and devise means to supply growers with requirements for planting.

Maysville.—The shortest session of a Circuit Court ever held in Kentucky, as far as known by the oldest attorneys in this section, was the March term of the Robertson Circuit Court. It was convened, the grand and petit juries sworn in and court adjourned two hours after convening.

Covington.—Recommendation that charges of violating the food regulations be preferred against Henry Deenbrock, wholesale and retail grocer, 229 Pike street, Covington, and John Clifton, of Glencoe, was made to State Food Administrator Sackett by the Kenton County Food Administration Board.

Whitesburg.—Cook Polly, a policeman at Neon, was shot and mortally wounded, it is alleged by officials, by Lew Chandler, who resisted arrest while he was drunk. After Polly had been shot, he wounded Chandler seriously. Chandler also shot at Police Judge Bentley, who issued the warrant for his arrest.

Nicholasville.—During a storm lightning killed two mares and a milch cow belonging to P. T. Foster on his farm about three miles east of town. The lightning struck two barns on the farm at the same time, although they were some distance apart. The cow was in one of the barns and the horses were behind the other one.

Lexington.—Two hundred drafted men from Kentucky and Indiana will probably be sent to the University of Kentucky for special training in mechanical industries, Captain H. N. Royden, commandant of the university battalion, said in discussing the visit of Captain Max Garber, United States Infantry, to the university recently.

Lagrange.—Joe Hughes, a negro confined in the county jail under death sentence for killing another negro near Skight last summer, made a daring attempt to escape. He used an iron rod from a cot to pry loose the cement between the bricks and had placed in the cavity a charge of dynamite. He was not injured.

Covington.—Members of the Latonia Rifle Association will guard the water reservoir at Port Thomas. The reservoir supplies Covington with its water. The action was taken as a precautionary measure following the wholesale poisoning of army horses last week. Citizens have filed a request with the War Department for a military guard.

Eddyville.—Mrs. Lottie Doom, who lived in the Macedonia section of the county, met a horrible death when her clothing caught fire from a heater. In her excitement she ran from the house and onto the public road about 100 yards, when she fell. All of her clothing was burned off her body, which was cooked to a crisp. She lived seven hours.

Paris.—Judge George Batterton, in County Court, took departure from the custom heretofore pursued by the courts of Paris, when he confiscated six quarts of whisky taken from a negro bootlegger by sending it to Massie hospital to be used under the supervision of the hospital management. Heretofore whisky taken from bootleggers has been poured into the streets.

Maysville.—About the oddest-looking thing in the shape of an old-time gun is one owned by Ted Ring, a farmer of this county. It is a rifle two feet four inches long, and is of the old pepper-box variety, with a large bore, five-chamber cylinder, the powder and ball charge being fired by a flint-igniting cap. It has three sets of sights for distances up to 600 yards, and was made by Colt at Hartford, Conn.

Olive Hill.—Chief of Police Tony Stevens arrested Alvin Tacket, a deserter from the United States army, and placed him in the city jail to await transportation to Camp Zachary Taylor. Tacket is over six feet tall. Stevens brought him into town handcuffed.

Carlisle.—Sales of war saving stamps and thrift stamps in Carlisle now amount to about \$25,000. There are twelve citizens of Nicholas county who have purchased as much as \$1,000 each in war savings stamps.

## The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

### SPRING WHEATLESS DRIVE IN THE KITCHEN



Do You Start Your Bread in the Kitchen or in the Field?—Think of Your European Sisters in Arms With Their Increased War Duties and Wheat Saving Will Not Be Irksome.

## WHEAT SAVING IS URGENT SERVICE

Potatoes in Storage Will Surely Waste Unless Used More Freely.

### MAKE SUPERIOR SUBSTITUTE

War-Helping Housewife Is Constantly on Lookout for New Recipes for Bread and Cakes Requiring Less White Flour.

Every war-helping housewife, now that greater efforts must be made to save wheat, is on the lookout for new recipes for breads and cakes that require less white flour or none at all. Perhaps these recipes will help her solve the problem of the wheatless meals. Many good quick breads can be made from other flours or meals and, if used often, constitute a great saving of wheat flour.

Try this buckwheat breakfast cake. All measurements in this and the following recipes are level:

**Buckwheat Breakfast Cake.**  
2 cups buckwheat 2 cups sour milk.  
1 cup flour 1 teaspoonful soda.  
1 egg 1/2 cup shortening 1/2 teaspoonful salt.

Mix and bake in a flat pan so that the "cake" is about one and one-half inches thick when done. Cut in squares and serve hot like corn bread.

Here is a good muffin made from cornmeal and rye:

**Cornmeal Rye Muffins.**  
1/2 cup cornmeal 5 teaspoonfuls baking powder.  
1/2 cup rye flour 1/2 cup sugar.  
1 cup milk 1/2 teaspoonful salt.

Mix dry ingredients and add to liquid. Mix well and bake in greased muffin molds thirty to thirty-five minutes. These muffins are very good without the molasses and raisins.

If desired, an amount of grated raw potato equal to the amount of mashed potato called for may be used, but the resulting bread is darker and has a more marked potato flavor than when cooked potatoes are used.

Try this recipe for tea biscuits. Notice that the liquid is less than is the case when all flour is used, because of the water the mashed potato contains:

**Potato Biscuit.**  
2 cups sifted 3/4 teaspoonfuls of flour.  
1 teaspoonful salt 1 cup mashed potato.  
1 egg 1/2 cup shortening.  
1/2 cup milk 1/2 cup sugar.  
1/2 cup flour 1/2 teaspoonful salt.

Sift together twice the flour, salt and baking powder. Cut or rub into this the cold shortening. In the same way rub into this flour mixture the mashed potato. Finally, add just enough cold liquid to make the mass cling together. Do not knead. Place on floured board, roll until one-half inch thick, and cut into rounds. Place these in lightly floured biscuit tins and bake fifteen to twenty minutes in a moderately hot oven. Bake all potato breads more slowly than those made with flour alone.

It is not necessary to go without cakes entirely these days in order to save wheat. The three recipes below use no white flour.

**Cornmeal Cookies.**  
1/2 cup fat 2 cups cornmeal.  
1/2 cup corn 1/2 cup sugar.  
1/2 cup molasses 1/2 cup flour.  
1 egg 1/2 cup shortening.  
1 teaspoonful salt 1/2 cup sugar.  
6 tablespoonfuls of sour milk.

Combine the melted fat, sugar, molasses, beaten egg, and sour milk. Sift together the cornmeal, soda and flour. Add the liquid ingredient to the dry ingredients. Drop from a teaspoon into a greased pan and bake fifteen minutes in a moderate oven. One-half cupful chopped raisins or nuts improves these cakes. This recipe makes

fifty-five to sixty cookies two inches in diameter.

**Buckwheat Spice Cake.**  
1/2 cupful sugar 1/2 teaspoonfuls baking powder.  
1/2 cupful molasses 1/2 teaspoonful salt.  
1 egg 1/2 cupful milk 1/2 teaspoonful cinnamon.  
1 cupful buckwheat 1/2 teaspoonful cloves.  
1 cupful flour 1/2 teaspoonful vanilla.  
Mix like an ordinary cake. Bake in moderate oven in a loaf or in muffin tins.

**Gingerbread.**  
1/2 cupful molasses 1/2 teaspoonful baking powder.  
1/2 cupful sugar 1/2 cupful graham flour.  
1 cupful sour milk 1/2 cupful graham flour.  
2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon 1/2 cupful buckwheat.  
1/2 cupful flour 1/2 cupful shortening.  
1/2 cupful molasses 1/2 cupful sugar.  
1/2 cupful flour 1/2 cupful shortening.  
1/2 cupful molasses 1/2 cupful sugar.  
1/2 cupful flour 1/2 cupful shortening.

Mix in order given. Bake in shallow pan twenty minutes in moderate oven.

### POTATOES INSTEAD OF WHEAT.

Use of potatoes to save wheat is demanded by the present situation because greater quantities of wheat must be conserved for the use of the American forces and the allied armies in Europe, and also because an unusually large supply of potatoes remains in the hands of the growers. Great quantities of these will go to waste unless they are used even more freely and in a greater variety of ways than is customary in American families.

With the basic price of wheat fixed as at present, flour is \$13.70 a barrel, or 7 cents a pound. If, then, potatoes can be obtained at \$1.20 a bushel, which is 2 cents a pound, it is an economy as well as a war service to use potatoes as a substitute for flour in bread making. Even at 3 cents a pound the potatoes cost no more than flour.

Ways to use potatoes in place of flour for various uses, particularly in bread making, are shown by carefully worked out recipes in publications of the United States department of agriculture. Some of these recipes are given here.

#### Potato Breads—Try Them.

That we can use potato with flour is not surprising, for the food substance potato supplies most abundantly is starch, and it is largely because of the starch they contain that the world uses cereal grains as breadstuffs. It will very often be found, with a little experimenting, that one-third to one-half of the flour in some favorite recipe can be replaced with mashed potato.

If potato is used for bread making allowance must be made for the large amount of water in it and less additional liquid used for this reason.

**Potato Bread.**  
1 cupful mashed po- 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls flour.  
1/2 cupful salt 1/2 cupful yeast, or 1/2 cupful flour 1-4 to 1/2 cake compressed yeast.  
4 tablespoonfuls water.

Short process: Mix the salt with the mashed potatoes which are free from lumps and cooled until lukewarm. Add one-sixth to one-half cake compressed yeast softened in four tablespoonfuls of warm water, or two to four teaspoonfuls of liquid yeast, or one-half cake dry yeast. When liquid yeast is used no additional water must be added. Blend with this potato and yeast mixture one cupful flour. Stir until smooth, cover, and set to rise. When this sponge is light and soft, knead in enough flour to make a rather stiff but elastic dough. Be sure that it is stiffer than ordinary dough. Cover and let rise again until very light. Knead dough, mold, and place in lightly greased pan. Let rise in pan until as high as ordinary white bread, then bake at least one hour in a moderately hot oven. Bake very thoroughly. This makes one loaf.



## Afternoon Frocks of Taffeta and Crepe



Truly the way of the seeker after pretty frocks that will make themselves generally useful, is easier than it used to be. What with combinations of materials and a vogue for simplicity together with much wartime latitude in the matter of dress, any clever woman can achieve afternoon and evening dresses—interchangeable—of course. Very formal dress may be left out of the reckoning, for that is a privilege of these times. But afternoon frocks are a necessity and seem to have benefited by the concentration of attention on them.

In the picture of two models designed for dressy wear, the needs of the slender figure have been considered in the frock at the left, and a fine style for plump figures is portrayed at the right. The gown at the left is of taffeta in a light russet or deep tan shade. It has a very new tunic effect arranged across the back where it is plaited and extended above the girdle in a fan. The girdle is merely a wide

band strip of the silk, crushed about the waist and fastened at the left side. Crepe georgette with crosswise tucks and bordered with a fold makes the deep cape collar.

The always smart black and white combination has been worked out in new ways since the appearance of novel patterns in figured black and white crepe. In the frock at the right of the picture figured crepe is used for the underdress and sash, with bodice, sleeves and tunic made of plain black georgette. There is chemisette of fine tucked crepe in white. The open sleeves are noteworthy with three wide tucks as a finish. The wide girdle is draped very loosely about the figure below the waistline, with ends falling straight at the left side. There is nothing to break the straight lines of the silhouette. This, with the narrow underskirt and the undraped tunic and sash, all made in the softest and sheerest of fabrics, commend the frock to those who are ambitious to achieve slenderness.

## Types in Millinery Styles



Whatever your mood this summer you may find a hat that expresses it, but modistes must be counting upon a cheerful, if not a gay frame of mind in their patrons; for hats are laden with bright flowers and kindly fruits. Plain satin and belting ribbons lend their lovely tones to the millinery spring song and when black and dark colors are introduced they miss being somber by being brilliant. Everything gleams. If millinery means anything it surely emphasizes a joy in life, or at the very least a refusal to be downhearted this summer.

Three lovely hats in the group shown above are as different, each from the others, as can be, but are all types of the season's styles. The wide-brimmed hat at the center is pretty and picturesque enough to make a dent in a heart of stone. As a bridesmaid's hat it would tempt the bride to move forward her wedding day. It is of orchid pink crepe georgette and tulle lace braid, with brim lines that flow about the face in the loveliest of graceful curves. Small grapes clamber over the brim, matching their beauty with pink roses that deepen to red at the heart. The ruthless milliner has added a final touch of beauty in a long tie of satin ribbon that falls from under the brim at the back.

Just below there is a small hat with a soft crown that is posed over a wreath of roses set like a crown about the head. The hat is covered with crepe georgette and faced with chrys-

anthemum braid. The roses are set on a band covered with black velvet ribbon that is tied in a small bow at the back. This is a new departure in hats, as lovely as it is unusual.

Speaking of the unusual in millinery, the smart black hat at the left of the picture may certainly lay claim to the distinction which belongs to the entirely new things in styles. This small black satin turban looks as if it were thatched, and it is, with a mass of shiny fibers that resemble grass. They may be silk braid and they may be Japanese agrettes or glycerine ostrich. Whatever they are they are gleaming and rich looking. A flat wired ornament of grosgrain ribbon is as odd as the hat.

*Julie Bottomley*

## Alluring New Voiles.

Voiles shown this year are alluring, little flowered frocks, ruffled on the sides with vest and collar of sheer white organdie. Plaids in two colors are tucked in a plain color, have plain vest and organdie collar faintly embroidered in garlands of delicate coloring.

## Uses for Old Waists.

Shirt waists which are out of date and have passed their usefulness as waists can be utilized as gimpes, chemisettes and corset covers.

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

Hindered or helped are all who walk life's way  
With you, or near your gate;  
You are the radium, and yours the choice  
What you shall radiate!  
—Daisy M. Moore.

## TRY THESE.

A pretty decoration for butter balls is the spray of parsley minus the leaves thrust into the ball for a stem.

**Savory Rice.**—Cook together a cupful of rice and a cupful of a half each of tomato puree and broth using either chicken or veal, season

with an onion cut in halves with two cloves pressed into each half, a teaspoonful of salt, a chili pepper, chopped fine and a dash of paprika. Cook until the rice is tender, add one-fourth of a cupful of butter and let stand until melted, then serve as above.

**Potato Sausage.**—Select large potatoes, peel and cut out an opening through them with an apple corer. Cover with boiling water and cook eight minutes, then drain and insert into each opening a small sausage, pricked with a fork. Put the potatoes into a baking dish in the oven and bake until tender.

**Banana Parfait.**—Peel and scrape to remove any fiber, three bananas, press them through a ricer; there should be a cupful of the pulp. Scald the banana with two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, the juice of half a lemon, chill and fold in one cupful of whipped cream, a third of a cupful of finely chopped candied fruit which has soaked overnight in orange juice.

**Brazilian Salad.**—A most delightful company salad is this: All an equal quantity of shredded fresh pineapple, apples cut in shoestring strips, and celery, cut in the same way, let the celery stand in ice water until needed, cover the apple with lemon juice and water. Mix all the above ingredients and add a fourth of the quantity of carefully peeled Brazil nuts which have been cut in strips and soaked in milk to soften, if at all. Mix well and add mayonnaise dressing. Serve in nests of lettuce.

**Cheese in various forms as salad or in combination with vegetables in cream sauce is a most wholesome and nutritious dish.**

A delicious flavor for lamb which is to be eaten cold is given by adding a stick of cinnamon and a few cloves to the water used when basting, during roasting. Mint may be used instead if preferred.

Try cutting out a small portion of all food, especially fats, sugar, and meats, the weight will gradually reduce to normal, the health will be better and work in an unusual degree can be accomplished without fatigue.

Endurance is the crowning quality, And patience all the passion of great hearts.  
—J. R. Lowell.

## SEASONABLE FOODS.

Let us eat more cheese, milk, eggs, nuts, beans, peas and cereals. Such foods are appetizing, take the place of meat and may be served in so many ways that there need be no fear of monotony.

Cottage cheese which has been well seasoned will take the place of meat, and is richer in protein than meat. A third of a cupful of cottage cheese will give as much protein as a quarter of a pound of sirloin steak, or a cupful of beans is as rich in protein as one-fourth of a pound of steak. The flavor of meat is so well liked that, that is the main reason it is so hard to substitute other foods for it. A very small bit of meat (one ounce) will season other foods like rice, or combinations of vegetables, so that the dish will be well flavored and meat will be saved. If there are six to be served, six ounces of meat will be sufficient.

One may make cottage cheese or buy it at almost any cream station. To prepare it, warm sour milk at a low temperature on the back of part of the stove, or set the bowl into a pan of hot water. When the curd and whey have separated, pour the mixture through a sieve. Mix the curd with a spoon and let it drain; when well drained, mix with salt, butter, cayenne and enough cream to make it of the right consistency. The whey may be used to make bread, many cooks preferring it to any other liquid.

Nuts of various kinds vary as to their nutritive value. Twenty peanuts are equal to an inch cube of good cheese. The peanut butter may be used in many dishes to take the place of the peanut, as it is in a more available form. Peanuts should be well ground and thoroughly masticated to be well digested.

When buying bananas take those that are firm but have dark skins. A green banana should never be used unless thoroughly baked and even then they are not as wholesome as well ripened ones. Dates and figs are most wholesome sweets, they or prunes well cooked may be added to breakfast food a few moments before serving, doing away with sugar on the cereal.

*Nellie Maxwell*

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER

## MISS RHINOCEROS.

"I don't believe that any of you," said Miss Rhinoceros, looking about her, "have had the many and interesting experiences I have had."

Now none of the other animals in the different houses of the zoo knew all of Miss Rhinoceros' experiences, so they really could not answer her when she said she had had more interesting experiences than they had had.

They all looked at her, open-mouthed, but did not say a word.

Finally Mrs. Rhinoceros, who lived next door in the zoo, spoke up and this is what she said:

"I don't see why you can brag any more than I can. We are both of the same family, we both have the same habits and ways."

"I came from Africa," said Miss Rhinoceros.

"That's nothing," replied Mrs. Rhinoceros, "so did I."

Now all the animals listened attentively to this argument. They felt sure it would be very interesting.



"I Had a Sore Jaw Once."

Then, too, they were anxious to see how it would turn out and whether Miss Rhinoceros or Mrs. Rhinoceros would win.

They didn't see how either one could—for they were both indeed of the same family, they had come from the same country, and now they were both in the zoo.

"I'm very well-behaved and gentle," said Miss Rhinoceros.

"The same is equally true of me," answered Mrs. Rhinoceros.

"I was carried on poles from my home near the lake in Africa to a big steamer, and I traveled by the sea to come to this country."

"The same as I did," said Mrs. Rhinoceros.

Now both of them were pleasant, but the other animals feared there would be a great fight following this, and yet they both kept on talking.

Each boasted of what experiences each had had, and neither Miss Rhinoceros nor Mrs. Rhinoceros seemed to have had one the other hadn't had.

The animals thought the conversation would end nowhere at all, and were about to turn away to pay attention to other matters, food and such things, when suddenly Miss Rhinoceros screamed out: "I have had one more experience than you have had. Yes, I have. I'm sure of it. Quite quite, quite sure."

"Tell me of it," said Mrs. Rhinoceros. She seemed to doubt very much that Miss Rhinoceros could tell her of any experience she hadn't had. And no wonder she was still more firmly convinced of this idea, because in all their talk, no matter what Miss Rhinoceros had said, Mrs. Rhinoceros had been able to say the same.

"I will tell you of it, and that most quickly," said Miss Rhinoceros.

All the animals listened once more. They felt from the way Miss Rhinoceros had spoken that surely this time something interesting was forthcoming. And they didn't want to miss anything worth while. They had been listening to too much that hadn't amounted to anything, though they had learned a lot about the lives of the Rhinoceros family in Africa and how they were captured for this land, carried between poles as Miss Rhinoceros had said.

"I had a sore jaw once," said Miss Rhinoceros.

"So did I," said Mrs. Rhinoceros.

The animals all looked very sad. There was nothing to this after all.

"And I had many dressings," said Miss Rhinoceros.

"So did I," repeated Mrs. Rhinoceros.

"But my jaw was beyond the point where dressings could help it. I was operated upon. I took queer smelling stuff that put me sound asleep, and then they fixed me all up. I've been a well rhinoceros ever since. They had seven doctors, eighteen keeners, ropes, mattresses, cotton and wonderful looking instruments—all for me and my jaw."

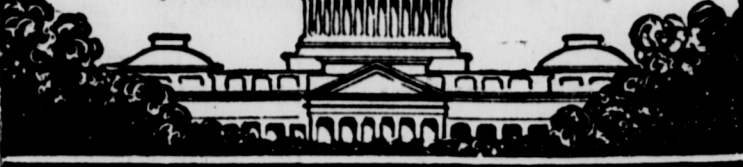
"I never had that," Mrs. Rhinoceros admitted sadly. All the animals were delighted.

"I hated to have it," said Miss Rhinoceros, "but how strong I have been ever since!" And more than that, she rejoiced in the fact that she had had one more experience than Mrs. Rhinoceros had had.

## Tongue, Eyes and Ears.

There are people who are all tongue and eyes and ears. With their big eyes they see all the evil there is, and with their long ears they hear all the evil of their neighbors, and with their loose tongues they speak all the evil they know.

## WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



## Chicken Thief Had Consideration for His Captor

WASHINGTON.—Cliff Lanham, chairman of local exemption board No. 5, had an exciting experience the other night, and the thoughts of the participants therein are herewith presented for future examination by psychoanalysts. Lanham was slumbering peacefully that morning. Awakened he listened with that intentness one usually manifests on such occasions. His keen ear detected sounds out in the shed in his back yard.

Jumping out of bed, Cliff grabbed his trusty 32 howitzer and made downstairs for the kitchen door.

It was one of the cold nights, but Cliff plunged forth, regardless, pajamas and bare feet make for speed. He was into the shed before the thief was aware.

"Hands up!" cried Lanham, addressing his remarks to the dusky figure seen in the dusky shed.

But the dusky figure started to flee instead.

So Lanham let go his revolver and grappled with the intruder.

Lanham soon had the fellow at his mercy and haled him out into the light of the moon.

"Now you come along with me," said Lanham.

And he marched the chicken thief out of the back yard and down the alley to the corner of Thirteenth and G streets southeast, where he put in a call for a patrol wagon.

While standing there on the corner, Lanham says, he kept thinking all the time just one big thought.

Finally he gave that thought voice. "Are you registered in the draft?" he asked the negro.

The captive shifted nervously. "No, boss, I am too young," he replied.

There was another long silence.

Now we investigate the train of thought of the colored man.

"Say, boss," that individual said, turning to Lanham.

"Well?" answered Lanham. "What do you want?"

The colored man looked down at the pavement. And then: "Boss, ain't yo' feet cold?"

## After All, What Was There for the "Judge" to Do?

A BIG real estate man—"big" stands for business—called on an old tenant who was behind in her rent. He was welcomed with affable apologies and given an exceedingly rich promise of payment. "I has the rent, judge, all but the las' dollah, an' as soon as I c'n riz it I'm a-comin' righter 'round—I cert'n'y is."



"Look here, aunty. I don't want to see you turned out in weather like this. I know how good you used to be to that old man of yours after he got crippled up—and what a lot of honest hard work you have done in your time—I wish I had a clean record. Suppose I give you that dollar. Will you come to the office and pay up?"

Aunty was beamingly sure. So the "Judge" gave her the money—Lord love—and went his way. The next morning the old lady failed to show up. She was among those absent the day after. And the day after that. And on the morning after that a righteously wrathful "Judge" repeated his visit.

"Thought you were coming to pay that rent?"

"Why, good mawnin', judge! I cert'n'y is curus for you to come heah jes' as I was a steddin' 't' come round 't' yoh office wif my rent money—I got it all t'guther cepn' the las' dollah—"

"Didn't I give you that dollar?"

"Deed you did, judge, honey. You cert'n'y did gimme that dollah—an' it come in mouty handy, too—iffn I hadn't had it when that ooman come stamppin' in on me to pay her the las' dollah I owed her for my ree-gale-yer I could'n't a-turned aut yesty with the Sisters of the Galilean Fishmen an' rid in a hack. You c'n go to pahlor socials, any way you wants to, but when you rides to buryin's you got to weah a puple silk ap'n bou'n 'round wif white an' a collah to match. The s'lety I blongs to pays sick benefi's an' 'sesses you eve'y time you dies, so you c'n have a chu'ch servive wif fo' hacks free an' a wreaf of any kinder flowers yo' mo'ners calls for. But I got mah wash money comin' to me t'night, an' iff'n the madam pays me I cert'n'y am gwine take that dollah an' pay mah rent—"

It isn't in the story what the "Judge" did, but as the old tenant kept her chip of a house up in Blank alley one might guess.

## Peculiar Thrill Went With Shopping Expedition

A WOMAN in a raincoat was buying gloves. The customer next wore finery which implied a chauffeur at the curb. Both had umbrellas that fraternized, side by side, regardless of the abysmal canyon that divides mercerized rubber from seal—and both were buying gloves.

When her package was tucked under from the weather, Raincoat went outside, raised her gloria, and—

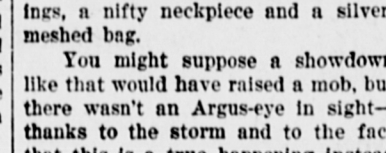
Down showered gloves, silk stockings, a nifty neckpiece and a silver-meshed bag.

You might suppose a showdown like that would have raised a mob, but there wasn't an Argus-eye in sight—thanks to the storm and to the fact that this is a true happening instead of dramatic fiction. So Raincoat fished up her sloppy loot, waded back to the store with the stuff held at arm-length to avoid the circumstantial-evidence appearance of what a soulless law calls being caught in the act, and went into executive session with a floor walker.

But the loot-lady who had planted her swag in the wrong cache had gone into the unknown and carried her freedom along. And that was all there was to it, except that Raincoat went home excitedly elated because for the first time in all her decades she had come in touch with crime.

## Remarkable Appetite Is That of Washington Rabbit

A NEW use for coal has been discovered by the janitor of a Washington apartment house. Whether notice of the discovery should be sent to Secretary McAdoo or to Herbert Hoover I leave to the reader to decide. This colored man feeds soft coal to his rabbit.



He became the possessor of a fat rabbit, and, having no other place to keep the little cousin to the kangaroo, decided to house the animal in the furnace room. Of course he gave it plenty to eat, and a tin cup of water to drink, but that rabbit developed a taste for coal that was amazing, the janitor tells me.

Sounds like a nature fake, I'll admit, but I saw that rabbit, and it sure did look as if it were eating the coal, and enjoying it. It is the dirtiest rabbit in the world, too. But, irrespective of the coal in its little inside, it is literally playing with fire, and is liable to meet its fate any day.

You see, the furnace is warm, and the rabbit wanders in through the draft door, every now and then, to investigate things.

Little does it know that any moment a cruel coal may drop upon its back. I told the janitor about it; but he said:

"Deed, boss, dat rabbit eats fire, he do."



CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS  
Marion, Ky., Apr. 4, 1918.

S. M. JENKINS.  
Editor and Publisher

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 27, 1915 at the postoffice at Marion, Kentucky, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1877.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
\$1.50 per year cash in advance.

Advertising Rates.

30c per inch S. C. Foreign Advertising  
25c per inch S. C. Home Advertising  
Repeated ads one-half rate.

Metal bases for Plates and Electros  
Locals or Readers

5c per line in this size type.

10c per line in this size type.

15c per line in this size type.

Obituaries 5c per line  
Cards of Thanks 5c per line  
Resolutions of respect 5c a line

Cash  
With  
Copy



... This paper has enlisted  
with the government in the  
cause of America for the  
period of the war .....

If Germany had waged its war without barbarism; if every soldier in its armies had been a decent man; if there had been no outraging, no murder, no destruction of homes or of churches and cathedrals, Germany would still deserve the utmost punishment that could be inflicted by civilization upon any country because of this unholy war for its own material advancement.

But the world has been engulfed by awful woe; millions and millions have died and other millions have been maimed for life; hundreds of millions have suffered in the agony of seeing their loved ones forced by Germany into this awful war to save the world from German domination and damnation. Women and children have been outraged, the chivalry of the high seas has been supplanted by the foulest campaign of Hell-devised murder of innocent non-combatants that even the devil himself, as expressed through Germany, could devise; the very existence of all civilization has been threatened, and if Germany were to succeed, the whole world would sink back into the dark ages of atheism and barbarism.

We are face to face with all of these terrific realities and all the fearful possibilities the very thought of which staggers mankind.

And all of this has been brought about wholly by this "Made-in-Germany" war, started by Germany for the sole purpose of forcing Germany's domination and damnation over other countries.

These are the facts which our people should fully understand, and then they will slowly come into a realization of Germany's crime, surpassing all the crimes combined of all nations from the very beginning of time. Then they will realize that this "Made-in-Germany" war is indeed a "Made-in-Hell" war and is a fight to the death.

Richard H. Edwards.

Editor Manufacturer's Record of Baltimore, Md.

MEDICINE VS FOOD

Do not buy something which you already have. You have food which you feed your horses, cattle and sheep, but when you want medicine, buy only medicine. That is what you get in B. A. Thomas' Stock Remedy. We sell it and guarantee it to be medicine. We tell you that it will tone up the entire system of your stock and aids digestion, thereby causing them to get all the food value out of the grain that you feed them.

For sale by J. H. ORME, Marion, Ky.

Special Election Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Fiscal Court of Crittenden County, I will cause a poll to be opened at each of the election precincts in and for Crittenden County, Kentucky, on the 10th., day of April, 1918, for the purpose of testing the sense of the voters of Crittenden County, Kentucky, upon the following question:

Are you for a property tax of fifteen cents (15 cts.) on each one hundred (\$100.00) dollars worth of taxable property in Crittenden County, Kentucky, to be levied each year for four years for the purpose of improving and constructing, either or both, the roads and bridges of Crittenden County, Kentucky?

The above question will be submitted to the legal voters of Crittenden County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 10, 1918, pursuant to the order copied below. "Yes" is a vote in favor of issuing said tax, and "No" is a vote against issuing the said tax.

Polls will be open at all voting precincts on Wednesday, April 10, 1918, from six o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.

Remember the day, remember the question. Vote at your regular voting precinct.

V. O. CHANDLER,  
Sheriff of Crittenden County.

Crittenden Fiscal Court, Special Term, March 9, 1918.

Present and Presiding R. L. Moore, Judge, with County Attorney, Jno. A. Moore, and magistrates, viz: F. M. Davidson, J. M. McCaslin, Finis A. Hillyard, L. E. Waddell, Chas. L. Brazel, W. H. Graves, W. D. Drennan.

On motion of Esq. Davidson, second by Esq. McCaslin, it is ordered that an election be held on the 10th., day of April, for the purpose of submitting to the voters of Crittenden County, Kentucky, the following question: Are you for a property tax of fifteen cents (.15) on each one hundred (\$100.00) dollars worth of taxable property in Crittenden County, Kentucky, to be levied each year for four years for the purpose of improving and constructing, either or both, the roads and bridges of Crittenden County, Kentucky? It is further ordered and directed by the Court that said election be held at all voting precincts in Crittenden County, Kentucky, on the 10th., day of April, 1918, by the regular election officers in and for Crittenden County, Kentucky, for the purpose of testing the sense of the voters of Crittenden County, Kentucky, upon the above stated question.

A Copy Attest:

L. E. Guess, Clerk,  
By Leaffa Wilborn, D. C.

City Marshal's Sale Taxes.

By virtue of taxes due the City of Marion, Ky., for the years 1916 and 1917, I, or one of my deputies, will on the 8th day of April, 1918, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house door in Marion, Crittenden county, Ky., expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following property (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of the taxes due aforesaid and costs) to-wit:

Charline Stephens, 1916	\$3.39
J. E. Threlkeld, 1916 and 1917	6.85
James H. Brice	4.25
M. Hughes	4.00
W. C. Oliver, 1916 1917	5.74
Charley Stephens, 1917	4.04
Sarah Travis, 1917	3.05
Jim Thurman, 1917	4.32
R. E. Wilson, 1917	5.59
John W. Wilson, 1917	2.41
Agnes Wortham, 1917	1.46
M. A. Wilson, 1917	2.82

T. J. WRING, Tax Collector.

Boys, Uncle Sam Wants You.

If you have not already enrolled in this BOYS' WORKING RESERVE, fill out both of the blanks given below and mail them to me at once. I will send your Certificate and your enrollment button at once. Uncle Sam does not want you to fight; he wants you to put on your overalls and get to work on a farm to help feed a soldier. Don't wait. Fill out the blank and mail it now.

HOLLIS C. FRANKLIN,

Federal County Director, U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, Marion, Kentucky.

Application for Membership.

UNITED STATES BOYS' WORKING RESERVE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (First name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Middle name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Last name)

of \_\_\_\_\_ (City or town) \_\_\_\_\_ (State)

hereby apply to be made a member of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, and offer my services for production of food (or for other industry) essential to winning the war.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, parent or guardian of the applicant herein, do hereby consent to his becoming a member of the United States Boys' Working Reserve for food production (or for other industry) essential to winning war.

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Witness \_\_\_\_\_

\*If you do not desire to enroll for other industry, strike out words in parentheses.  
NOTE: If applicant has had farm experience, Enrolling Officer should cut off right-hand upper corner of card.

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Country and date of birth \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Weight \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Height \_\_\_\_\_

5. Name of parent or guardian \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Do you attend school? \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Name of school \_\_\_\_\_

8. When does summer vacation begin? \_\_\_\_\_ 9. End? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Will you return to school in the autumn? \_\_\_\_\_ 11. For how long a period will you agree to work? \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Nature and extent of farming experience \_\_\_\_\_

13. Driven horses? \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Automobiles \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Milked cows? \_\_\_\_\_

16. If you prefer other than farm work, what work? \_\_\_\_\_

17. State experience in the work you prefer \_\_\_\_\_

18. Are you now employed? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Name and address of employer \_\_\_\_\_

20. Kind of work you are now doing \_\_\_\_\_

I am of opinion that the applicant within named is qualified physically to undertake the work for which he enrolls

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Enrolling Officer.

JOIN THE U. S. NAVY.

Lieutenant J. H. Teach, in charge of the Kentucky Recruiting District, with offices at Louisville, Lexington, Covington, Ashland, Owensboro and Paducah, received orders today to enroll as many men as possible in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force. Thirty were sent away immediately for an Eastern Training Station, but most men enrolled in the near future will have to be returned to their homes at Government expense to await a call to active duty. About four hundred men waiting for call in Kentucky will leave on April 1st., for training in the East.

For several week enlistments from the whole State of Kentucky were limited to 25 per week, due to the authorized complement of the Navy being filled. Another increase has been made. The Recruiting Offices have been flooded with applicants since enlistments were cut to 25 a week. When that order was received, over 100 enlistments were being made daily from Kentucky alone.

Lieutenant Teach states that men going to the Naval Reserve for general service have practically the same duty and status as the men of the Regular Navy one advantage for the Reserve being that when a man returns home after the war, a portion of his pay goes on and is sent to him by Government check, for a period not to exceed four years after enrollment.

The age for enlistment is 18 to 35. Men under 30 must either produce a release from draft board or a birth certificate signed by parents or guardian and witnessed by a Postmaster, Minister, Merchant or Recruiting Agent.



Building-up for the Spring Attack at the front is a good deal like putting the body in condition for an invasion of the germs of grip, pneumonia or "Spring fever" here at home.

At this time of the year most people suffer from a condition often called Spring Fever. They feel tired, worn out, before the day is half thru. They may have frequent headaches and sometimes "pimples" or pale skin and white lips. The reason for this is that during the winter, shut up within doors, eating too much meat and too little green vegetables, one heaps fuel into the system which is not burned up and the cinders remain to poison the system—a clogging up of the circulation—with inactive liver and kidneys. Time to put your house in order.

For an invigorating tonic which will clarify the blood, put new life in the body, sparkle to the eyes, and a wholesome skin, nothing does so well as a glyceric herb extract made from Golden Seal root, Blood and Stone root, Oregon grape root and Wild Cherry bark. This can be had in convenient, ready-to-use tablet form at all drug stores, sixty cents, and has been sold for the past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By reason of the nerves feeding on the blood, when the blood is pure the nerves feel the effect, and neuralgia or other nerve pains disappear because such pain is the cry of the starved nerves for food. When suffering from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired feeling, the simple way to overcome these disorders is merely to obtain Dr. Pierce's Anuric from your druggist. In tablets, sixty cents.

5,000 Indians in War.

Five thousand Indians have enlisted in the army or navy for the war. That number is given as a safe estimate by Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, in a letter made public today, to the president of the American Indian League, in New York City.

In enumerating the part the Indians are taking the war Commissioner Sells cites that they have subscribed to more than \$9,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds.—Beaumont (Texas) Chicago Tribune.

FOR SALE.

One nice sow and six pigs.  
Herman J. Clift,  
Post office Fords Ferry.

ALBERT CANNAN  
HOTEL SALE

Former Popular Hotel And Restaurant To Be Disposed Of At Public Auction.

Having decided to dispose of all my restaurant equipment and furniture I will at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday April 8th., 1918, being "County Court day" dispose of the following articles. New bedsteads, mattresses and springs, 1 large wrought iron range, rugs, matting, carpets, chairs, dishes, tinware, granite-ware, hat-racks, wash stands, dressers, folding beds, stand tables and numerous other articles usually used in conducting a hotel or restaurant. Terms made known on date of sale.  
A. S. CANNAN.

CLEANING, PRESSING  
AND REPAIRING.

The old reliable clothes shop, formerly the Yates Shop, is well prepared both in equipment and workmen, to clean and press your clothes, with either steam press or hand irons. We guarantee to give you satisfaction. Dry cleaning and repairing. Agents for White Swan Laundry. Phone 95 and we will call at once for you work.

"Press While You Wait."

Ramage & Fowler,  
Jenkins Bldg.

Letter From M. A. Wilson.

Mr. E. J. Travis and the readers of the "Record Press", "Greetings."

I am glad to know that your County Judge and Fiscal Court have in their wisdom seen fit to appoint a County Road Engineer for there is no county in any state that needs a road engineer worse than does Crittenden County, and I am sure the court has appointed the right man to the right place.

A man who will be worthy of the office and who will make the office worthy of the man, and who will save his salary and more for the county. We all know his efficiency by his past record. And Jeffrey I must say that I feel a deeper sympathy for you than for the people, you will need it more. If at any time you get in need of advice, information and etc., regarding your work, I can point out to you each individual source in the county, where some can be obtained absolutely free. But knowing your methods and ideas of ethical management I feel that the county and the office will be benefited by the incumbent and note vast improvements in the roads. I say "Go to it!"

In your first proclamation you ask overseers to fill up mud holes, that begins to sound a little odd to me, as I have not seen a mud hole in road for two years, besides the cost of road maintenance is very small here compared to these, due to improved methods as well as to better conditions of soil and etc. It is very dry here now, many tractor outfits are standing idle because it is impossible to plow till it rains. Many are seeding spring wheat to land that was seeded last fall but has not sprouted yet.

Yours,  
M. A. Wilson.

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame back, rheumatism and irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for sworn testimonials, Dr. E. W. Hall, 226 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.—Advertisement.

Free Books Furnished by The State--Why Not Use Them?

Do you know that a group of 50 books may be borrowed from the Kentucky Library Commission for your community, your club, or your school? The collection may be retained for six months and the only cost to you is transportation.

If you want material on a special subject, a book or small group of books may be borrowed for thirty days. The only expense to you will be parcel post charges.

Write to Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort, for full information.

FORD'S FERRY

In a recent issue of the Record-Press there an item which told about your correspondent having the measles. This item was written nearly two weeks before it was published. Your correspondent went to Marion on March 27th, and possibly some of the people have been uneasy for fear of catching the disease from the writer of these items. In order to ease the minds of these people, we will tell just exactly when your correspondent had the measles. He broke out on Sunday, March 10th, and continued thus until March 16th, when the disagreeable malady left him.

A great army of nearly 10,000,000 American farmers are making a big spring drive which is just essential to victory as any effort our gallant soldiers will ever make on the fighting line.

Helron Sunday school gives promise of having a bright and prosperous year. The Senior class of this school has been taught for a number of years by Mrs. Nannie Alvis, who has proven to be a most able and efficient teacher and a woman of remarkable intelligence and culture.

Marion Wife Doing Good Work.

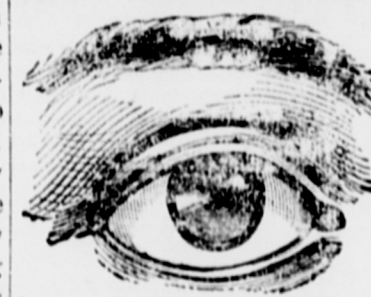
"I have been bad off with stomach and liver trouble and bloating for many years. No doctors or medicine helped me. On the advice of my druggist, I bought a bottle of May's Wonderful Remedy and I don't want to miss a single dose. It has given me more benefit than all the medicine I have ever taken. I feel I am doing good to recommend it to others." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.

HAYNES & TAYLOR.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

We are to have a three day Sunday School Institute on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 12 to 14. We are to have Mr. E. E. French from Nashville, one of the ablest Sunday School workers of the South with us during the entire session. A very cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested for better Sunday Schools. Come and bring some one with you. Hollis C. Franklin, Supt. Marion Methodist Sunday School.

Dr. Gilchrist



Instruments for examining conditions inside as well as outside of the eye. Glasses scientifically fitted. Prices reasonable.

Office in PRESS Bldg., adjoining Marion Bank, next to McConnell & Wiggins' barber shop. Carlisle St., Marion, Ky.

Rhode Island

S. C. Reds, eggs for hatching, 75c for a setting of fifteen or two settings for \$1.25;

Mrs. J. T. Burklow,  
Marion Ky. R. 1,  
phone 166-3



# PERSONALS

E. L. Harpending, Notary Public  
Dr. O. C. Cook and wife left Friday for Louisville to visit their son Roy, who is stationed at Camp Taylor.

**If you want Life Insurance call on C. G. Thompson, local agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company.**

Mrs. George Orme returned home Monday after having visited her husband at Louisville and Miss Ruth Spencer at Elizabethtown.

**We have to pay cash for ice, and will have to sell it for cash. So do not ask for credit.**

**Marion Water & Ice Co.**

Mrs. Paul Adams is visiting in Louisville this week.

LOST—Thursday a pair of gold frame and double vision spectacles in black leather case on the road leading from my home to J. P. Hatcher's. Reward if returned to me.

Mrs. W. T. Terry,  
Phone 12 1-2 rings.

**If you want Life Insurance call on C. G. Thompson, local agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company.**

S. M. Jenkins and son S. M. Jr. returned home Tuesday after visiting the former's sister, Mother Genieve at the convent of the sisters of Mercy in Louisville and daughter, Mrs. Bruce A. Babb, at Hodgenville.

No need suffering any more with catarrh. Haynes & Taylor guarantees that if a Hyomei outfit does not relieve you, they will pay for it themselves.

Mrs. E. H. Yates left Friday for Louisville, where she will remain until her husband is transferred from Camp Taylor.

**Insure your Automobiles with C. G. Thompson, local agent for The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.**

Embroidered White Voile dresses on sale at \$2.99 at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

Miss Ruth Flanary, Paul Adams, Ray Flanary and Creed Taylor motored to Smithland Sunday.

**Insure your Automobiles with C. G. Thompson, local agent for The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.**

Mrs. Nora Yates and daughter Katherine are guests of relatives in Tolu.

White Pekin Duck eggs for sale \$1.00 for a setting of 10 eggs. B. P. Rocks eggs \$1.00 per setting of 15.

J. Robt Bird.

Children's Hats—a special price this week at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

Medley H. Cannan who recently joined the Navy left Sunday to report for duty at Newport, R. I.

I have a pair of 3 year olds, horse and filly which I would like to hire to responsible party to break and work during the coming year, or would sell on easy terms.

S. M. Jenkins.

Special sale on Kabo corsets at Lottie Tinsley Terry's

FARMERS—Wanting to buy or sell seed corn will please report to me at once, so that the best possible distribution can be made quickly.

David Postleweight,  
Emergency Agent, office with J. L. F. Paris, County Supt. of schools.

**You should insure your valuable horses, mules and cattle against death from any cause, with C. G. Thompson, Marion, Ky.**

Rev. H. V. Escott pastor of the Southern Presbyterian church who has been confined to his room, and to his bed most of the time, for two weeks past, is not recuperating as rapidly as his wife and friends would like to see, but is still unable to be up.

See the new spring line Queen Quality slippers at Lottie Tinsley Terry's.

Food Administrator F. M. Sacket of Louisville has designated next week as "Potato Week." Use them in every way possible and save flour where ever possible.

Good property in town and also some farms for sale. At a bargain.

W. E. Belt,

Real Estate

321 2tp Agent.

**We will sell 100 lbs. for 75c. But if we cut it, it will sell for 80c.**

**Marion Water & Ice Co.**

Born at 6 o'clock Easter morning in New Albany, Ind., to the wife of J. Robt. Bird a daughter, christened 'Amelia.' Mother and babe are getting along nicely. Mr. Bird who visited them Sunday and his old home, Shelbyville, Ky., Monday returned home Wednesday morning.

**If you want to buy INSURANCE call on C. G. Thompson agent for The HARTFORD, and the CITIZENS Insurance Companies. Office over W. T. McConnell's dry goods store.**

I have a nice driving animal, buggy and harness for sale at a bargain, easy terms.

S. M. Jenkins.

Mrs. C. J. Pierce has returned from a two weeks visit to relatives in Paducah.

FOR SALE:—A good gentle family horse, price \$75.00.

W. S. Lowery,

Marion, Ky.

**Insure your brood mares and cows against death from foaling and calving with a "Thirty Day Hartford Policy" which you can buy, for a small fee, from C. G. Thompson, local agent.**

**We will sell by the ton for less money. So long as we can buy at the present price.**  
**Marion Water & Ice Co.**

We have just received twenty thousand pounds horse and mule feed, dairy feed, hog feed, hen and chick feed, shipped direct from the factory. Get our prices before buying.

R. F. Wheeler.

I buy and sell farms, any where, also houses and lots in Marion. Have some bargains in farms now, see me if you want to buy a farm.

S. M. Jenkins.

## NOTICE TO ALL BREEDERS

In the stud season of 1918, will be Harry Clay a saddle and harness bred stallion, bay in color and good breeder.

He will make the season at \$12.00 to insure a mare with foal, money due when fact is ascertained or mare traded, transferred or bred to another horse.

Also two first class Jacks of best of breeding both black with white points, good bone and size enough as good

breeders as can be found in Western, Ky.

These two Jacks will make the season of 1918 at \$15.00 to insure mares with foal, money due when fact is ascertained or mare parted with or bred to another Jack. None of this stock will stand for service to insure a living colt in case the mare loses her colt from some unknown cause before foaling time, I will agree to lose half of the service fee but if the colt is alive when it comes I shall collect the full service fee.

### HIGH CHIEF

This is a coming four year old Jack full sixteen hands high, jet black in color with enormous bone and frame a sight to look at, I recently bought this Jack as the people are wanting something extra big and good, he is very richly bred being strictly a Spanish, Starlight and Jumbo breeding, we should always look well to the ancestry of a Jack as it is impossible for him to be a successful breeder unless he is backed up with the right kind of family breeding behind him, there is no blue or grey blood to be found in any of these Jacks.

Come and look this wonderful young Jack over he certainly will be a wonder when he develops. I shall limit him to one mare a day at \$8.00 for the first service and \$3.00 for all other services cash in hand or good note.

The above stock will make the season of 1918 on my farm 5 1/2 miles north of Marion on what is known as the E. M. Duvall farm. Care taken to prevent accidents but will not be responsible should any occur.

I have the strictly big type Poland China hogs for sale can furnish pair, no relation all thorough bred, I furnish pedigrees. They are the 1,000 to 1,200 pound boars and 700 to 900 pound sows with that easy feeding quality and as smooth as the small type. They are prolific, raise big litters.

Fords Ferry Star Route,  
Marion, Ky.  
B. H. EASLEY.

### To Pray For Rain.

Special season of prayer will be held at the First and Second Baptist churches in Marion first Sunday in April and the Christian people of Crittenden county are invited to join in making the 7th of April a day of special prayer for an even distribution of rain during the year, in order that we may make an abundant harvest to help feed the starving millions of the earth, and to supply our armies, who are fighting for our liberty. The world is short of food, our needs are greater than ever before—surely it is a time of prayer. No prophet can see the vastness of our suffering, should our sins cause God to chasten us this year, with a drought or flood.

Mr. Hoover has recently said: "The wheat crop looks good and if providence favors us this year with rain, we will find relief by September." It is significant that he looks to Providence for rain rather than some blind law of chance.

Let us, as a great Christian people, seek God to this end, and engage Providence, for a favorable season. If we will support our prayers by a consecrated life, we are sure to have a good

season. Every Christian in this county, should become more attentive to church life, spending much time to cultivate their spiritual life. Israel allowed sin to separate them from the favor of God's providence and rain was withheld and much suffering followed that they might return to God.

6 And I also have given you cleanliness of teeth in all your cities, and want of bread in all your places: yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

7 And also I have withholden the rain from you, when there were yet three months to the harvest: and I caused it to rain upon one city, and caused it not to rain upon another city: one piece was rained upon, and the piece whereupon it rained not withered.

8 So two or three cities wandered unto one city, to drink water; but they were not satisfied: yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

9 I have smitten you with blasting and mildew: when your gardens and your vineyards and your fig trees and your olive trees increased, the palmerworm devoured them: yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

Amos 5:6-9.

For all such judgments we are commanded to pray confessing our sins and turning from them.

35 When heaven is shut up, and there is no rain, because they have sinned against thee; if they pray toward this place, and confess thy name, and turn from their sin, when thou afflictest them:

36 Then hear thou in heaven, and forgive the sin of thy servants, and of thy people Israel, that thou teach them the good way wherein they should walk, and give rain upon thy land, which thou hast given to thy people for an inheritance.

First King 8:35-36.

13 If I shut up heaven that there be no rain, or if I command the locusts to devour the land, or if I send pestilence among my people;

14 If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land.

2nd Chron. 7:13-14

Let us meet in our churches and school houses next Lord's day and claim our promises before a throne of grace. Our suffering is enough. We are giving our best to the armies and it would be awful to have our troubles multiplied in this great time of need, by careless and indifferent ways of living upon the part of God's children.

The public invited to worship with us.

J. B. Trotter,  
Pastor of 1st Baptist church,  
Hosea Paris,  
Pastor 2nd Baptist church,  
Marion, Ky.

### SEED CORN FOR SALE.

I have 300 bushels of Boone and Johnson county Dent, and Improved Willis. Germination test 95 to 100 per cent. Yield last year 75 to 90 bushels per acre. For sale at my farm east of Salem, price \$3.00 per bushel.

44 J. A. ALVIS,  
Salem, Ky.

### Pioneer Mining Man Dead.

The Paducah Sun of Tuesday says: "Thomas H. B. Hasse dead The body of Thomas H. B. Hasse a prominent Mason, who died here Saturday, was taken to Greensboro, S. C., at noon today for burial. The remains were accompanied by his son, R. L. Hasse of Philadelphia."

Capt Hasse was a unique character, a popular and lovable man, who had many friends here.

### Dinner to Executive Committee Liberty Loan.

Crittenden county workers will enjoy a splendid dinner at the Methodist church in Marion, Saturday noon, when they meet to consider ways and means for procuring subscriptions from our people to the Third Liberty Loan.

### White Wyandotts

Eggs for setting, 15 for \$1.00.  
Mrs. W. W. Ward,  
R. F. D. No. 2, Marion, Ky.

### REAL ESTATE.

See us if you want to buy or sell farm lands or town property of any kind.

Gilchrist & Belt.



**A Field of Satisfaction Because He Sowed**

**Gold Medal Field Seeds**

"THE SURE GROWING KIND"  
They produce better crops. Your first sowing will convince you. Ask your dealer.

**LOUISVILLE SEED CO., Incorporated**  
Exclusively Wholesale  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## SANDS THE FLORIST

**Jackson, Tenn., Dealer In Extra Early Plants And Flowers.**

**FUNERAL FLOWERS A SPECIALTY.**

Cabbage plants	35 cts. a 100
Tomato plants	20 cts. a dozen
Egg plant	35 cts. a dozen
Above all Ready Apr. 15th.	
sweet Potato plants	35 cts. a 100
Pepper plants	25 cts. a dozen

Both Ready Apr. 20th.

REMEMBER THE NAME AND PLACE.

**SANDS THE FLORIST**  
Jackson, Tenn.

# IRON PIPE FOR SALE

1750 feet of 4 inch black pipe  
740 feet of 3 inch black pipe

Slightly used and in good condition, can be hauled to Etown or Cave-In-Rock and ferry across the river.

WILL SELL AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT

**JOHN C. MILLER,**

R. F. D. No. 1 Elizabethtown, Ill.

## Startling News Is Crowding the Telegraph Wires Every Day

**Undoubtedly We Have Entered Upon the Most Momentous Months in the History of the Universe.**

**The World Revolves Around Newspapers—If You Want The News And All The News While It Is Really News, you Must Read The Courier-Journal Every Day.**

The Crittenden Record-Press has made a clubbing arrangement with the Courier-Journal by which people of this section may get the Courier-Journal every day but Sunday by mail and the Crittenden Record-Press both a full year for \$6.50. The Daily Courier-Journal alone costs subscribers \$5.00 per year.

The Courier-Journal is the most quoted newspaper in America. Its news and views are not excelled by any publication anywhere. Place your order through the Crittenden Record-Press or Carlross Grubbs, Courier-Journal agent.

### Seed Corn For Sale

If you are interested in seed corn, we believe we have what you are looking for. We have been fortunate in securing some fancy quality St. Charles Red Cob White Corn. Germination test, 95 to 98 per cent.

This corn has been selected by hand, hand shelled, nubbied and tipped.

This strain of corn is recommended by the Kentucky

Experiment station as being adapted to any part of Kentucky. This famous corn has put Scott County Mo. on the map for her big crops of corn.

It will be risky this year to plant untested seed corn as the tests that have been made show that about 80 per cent of the corn will not germinate. See or call

Marion Milling Co.  
Incorporated



## FOCH, IN COMMAND, ANSWERS U.S. PLEA

ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF UNITY  
IN ACTION SHOWN BY LATE  
EMERGENCIES ON FIELD.

### ALLIES PLAN GREAT ATTACK

Premier Lloyd George Makes An-  
nouncement of Appointment of  
French Warrior—U. S. Not to  
Stand on Ceremony in Aid.

Washington.—Gen. Foch of France has become generalissimo of the allied forces in France, including the British, French and American armies now on the battle line.

The mere fact that a centralized command on the part of the allies has been found necessary for emergency purposes will go far toward establishing a principle for which the United States government has contended ever since it entered the war.

The wholeheartedness with which President Wilson ordered Gen. Pershing to tender the American reserves in France to the service of Gen. Foch or any other commander designated by the war council to meet the German drive indicates beyond all question the feeling in high government quarters that the United States will not stand on any ceremony or tradition in welding together the allied strength in France.

Army officers here expect to see strong commander appear in the field shortly at the head of an allied army which will wrest the initiative from the Germans and force the fighting for an indefinite period.

The German challenge to an allied strength is to be accepted.

The battle begun by the Germans will not be ended by them, but by the allies, according to the universal opinion here, and the final decision of the conflict, while not in doubt, may not, nevertheless, be reached until the summer campaign has been fully developed. In a sense the German offensive is merely a prelude to a long and hard battle which may continue until fall.

The feeling of nervousness being manifested by the German lines to the north of Arras and to the east of the "elbow" now crooked at Noyen, instead of at Fero, showed plainly, in the opinion of military experts here, that the German high counsel is draining its forces along the western front of the great offensive in the west—possibly for a second blow either in the region of Verdun or in Italy.

Behind the scenes of the present German drive a battle of wits between the war councils on both sides is in progress in which the present battle is only a consideration. Apparently the allies are merely meeting the Germans in the west with a view to storming the side, while at the same time preparing a counter blow which is already giving the German army a nervous cooling from the Channel to Switzerland.

### ADVANCE BEYOND HIT.

British Have Won Sweeping Victory  
in Mesopotamia.

London.—The British column which recently won a striking victory on the front along the Euphrates river, in Mesopotamia, putting out of action the entire Turkish force in the Hit area, has advanced to a point 83 miles beyond Hit, the war office announces.

The number of prisoners has been increased to 5,000.

### LIBERTY LOAN BILL PASSES

Secretary McAdoo Authorized to Bor-  
row Eight Billion Dollars  
by Congress.

Washington.—The Liberty loan bill was passed unanimously by the house in virtually the same form as reported from the ways and means committee which framed it in accord with recommendations of Secretary McAdoo.

The only section of the bill to which there was serious objection was the one providing that in determining the value of shares of national or state banks for taxation by state or local authorities the value of government bonds be deducted. It finally was amended to apply only to bonds issued during the war.

New Trial Denied Blackmailer.  
Atlanta, Ga.—J. W. Cook, real estate salesman, recently convicted of at-  
tempted blackmail on Mayor Asa G.  
Candler, was denied a new trial by  
Judge Benjamin Hill in the Fulton  
county superior court.

### LOAN CELEBRATIONS.

Committees May Secure Participation  
of Soldiers and Sailors.

Washington.—Local Liberty loan committees have been instructed by the treasury department that they may negotiate directly with commanders of army camps or naval stations near their cities for assignment of soldiers, sailors, airplanes or other equipment to participate in loan celebrations next Saturday when the campaign for the third loan opens.

## FRENCH GENERAL IN HIGH COMMAND

ENTIRE AMERICAN FORCES ARE  
PLACED AT DISPOSAL OF GEN.  
FOCH, FOR OFFENSIVE.

### PERSHING OFFERS FORCES

New Commander Is One of Most Bri-  
lliant Strategists of War and His  
Efforts Were Greatly Respon-  
sible for Marne Victory.

Washington.—Gen. Pershing's mes-  
sage referring to Gen. Foch, made pub-  
lic by the acting chief of staff, fol-  
lows:

"Have made all our resources avail-  
able and our divisions will be used if  
and when needed. French are in fine  
spirit and both armies seem confi-  
dent."

Washington.—Official information has reached Washington that Gen. Foch, the French chief of staff, has been appointed to supreme command of all the allied and American forces in France.

This means unification of all the armies opposing the Germans, a step which the American and French military men long have urged and which apparently has been brought about by recognition of the imperative demand for concentrated effort to hurl back the gigantic thrust of the enemy in France.

It was learned tonight that the president had been officially advised of the action when he sent a cablegram to Gen. Foch congratulating him "on his new authority." There was no explanation at the White House of what the president meant, and it is understood that there will be no official comment here until after an announcement comes from France.

The first hint of the historic development came in press cable dispatches telling how Gen. Pershing had placed the American expeditionary forces at the disposal of the French commander. This was confirmed in a message from Gen. Pershing to the war department.

The president's message follows:  
"May I not convey to you my sincere congratulations on your new authority? Such unity of command is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces."

The selection of Gen. Foch is also regarded as a signal for the beginning of a crushing counter-offensive in which the united strength of the entente powers and America will be thrown against the German armies. Operating as a unit of one great army and under the sole direction of the most brilliant military leader developed by the war, the blow planned is expected to send the Teutonic forces reeling backward to a possible crushing defeat.

The adoption of the plan is a triumph for the United States because it was first suggested by President Wilson. When Col. House was delegated to attend the inter-allied war conference at Paris last November, his instructions were to regard all other questions as secondary in importance to unity of action between the forces opposing Germany.

### Cleveland Enjoins Fare Increase.

Cleveland, O.—Common Pleas Judge Pearson granted the city an injunction restraining the Cleveland Railway Company from increasing car fares on April 1, as it has planned.

### THIRD LIBERTY LOAN QUOTA

St. Louis District Called Upon for 130  
Million—New York Dis-  
trict Leads.

Washington.—Subscription goals which each federal reserve district will be expected to reach or pass during the third Liberty loan campaign, opening April 6, arranged by the treasury, give the New York district 30 per cent of the \$3,000,000,000 loan total, or \$900,000,000, as its share, the same as in the second loan.

Quotas by districts are as follows:

Third Liberty Loan.		
	Per Cent	Quota
	(in millions)	
Boston	81.3	\$250
New York	30	900
Philadelphia	81.3	250
Cleveland	10	300
Richmond	41.3	130
Atlanta	3	90
Chicago	141.4	425
St. Louis	41.3	130
Minneapolis	31.2	105
Kansas City	41.3	130
Dallas	2.3	80
San Francisco	7	210

### Second Liberty Loan.

—(In Millions.)—		
	Per Cent	Quota
		(Subscrip- tions)
Boston	10	\$300
New York	30	900
Philadelphia	81.4	250
Cleveland	10	300
Richmond	4	120
Atlanta	2.4	80
Chicago	14	420
St. Louis	4	120
Minneapolis	31.2	105
Kansas City	4	120
Dallas	21.2	75
San Francisco	7	210

## Barbarians



## 900,000 TROOPS TO BE RUSHED ACROSS

FOOD SHIPS WILL BE USED IN  
SENDING AVAILABLE TROOPS  
TO RELIEF OF ALLIES.

### EXPECTS DRIVE AT VERDUN

Washington.—That the German drive in France and the appointment of Gen. Foch as generalissimo of the allied armies, together with the offer of Gen. Pershing to place American troops at the disposal of the allies, have had a tremendous and far-reaching effect on American war plans was made evident at the meeting of the war council with members of the senate military committee.

Reports given to members of the committee were said to be the most satisfactory in many respects that have been received since this country entered the war. Members returned to the capitol visibly impressed with what they had heard and seen at the meeting of the council.

They announced that full steps are being taken to put the entire resources of the American people into the war, and that it seemed that the old "3,000 miles away" attitude had been abandoned for a feverish haste to rush troops to France.

While complete details of the meeting were not given out by senators, even in confidence, it was asserted if the plans of the military authorities go through developments of extreme importance in this country are to be expected in a few days.

These developments, it is understood, refer to a newly made direction to answer the appeal of the allies for men and to rush the national army and national guard troops to the front at once, disregarding for the time being the shipping situation so far as it relates to the transportation of food.

The ratio of food and munitions ships to transports is said to be reduced materially, it is understood, and with the approval of French and English authorities, the sending of troops is to be the most important function of this government in the next few weeks.

### Criminal Waste in England.

London.—To let food rot or decay or even to let frost get at potatoes is now a criminal offense in England.

### STOP STRIKES DURING WAR

Representatives of Labor and Capital  
Perfect Plans to End Strife  
Until Close of War.

Washington.—An agreement that there shall be no strikes or lockouts during the war and a recommendation that all industrial disputes be settled by a government mediation body are the principal provisions of a national war labor program projected by representatives of capital and labor and made public by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The program was drawn up by six representatives of capital, six of labor and two men representing the public, after conferences lasting for more than a month. The public representatives were former President Taft and Frank P. Walsh.

The mediation body will be known as the National War Labor Board, to be made up as was the board that prepared the program. In addition there will be local boards in the industrial centers to deal immediately with any controversies that might arise.

### THAW CAPTURED DIES.

Walter Drew, Newspaperman, Suc-  
cumbs to Heart Disease.

Colebrook, N. H.—The death of Walter Drew, newspaper correspondent, and formerly deputy sheriff, largely instrumental in the recapture of Harry K. Thaw in September, 1913, after the latter's sensational escape from the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane in Matteawan, is announced. Mr. Drew was prominent in politics and was a director in various financial institutions.

## SEC. BAKER VISITS TROOPS ON FRONT

WAR SECRETARY CHEERED BY  
SOLDIERS WHEN TOLD THEY  
MIGHT GET IN STRUGGLE.

### HOME BOYS MAY BE IN FRAY

With the American Army in France, "I am delighted at Gen. Pershing's prompt and effective action in placing all the American troops and facilities at the disposal of the allies in the present situation," said Secretary of War Baker at the American headquarters.

"It will meet with hearty approval in the United States, where the people desire their expeditionary forces to be of the utmost service in the common cause," the secretary continued.

"I have visited all of the American troops in France, some of them recently, and had an opportunity to observe the enthusiasm with which officers and men received the announcement that they would be used in the present conflict. One regiment to which the announcement was made spontaneously broke into cheers."

Secretary Baker, for obvious reasons, declined to discuss just what part the American expeditionary forces may play or are playing. This will become known in due time.

The news that the force was to participate at all was met with cheers and shouts of delight from one end of the American zone to the other, even at the front.

The officers and men had about come to the conclusion that they were to be forced to sit back and watch the progress of events, and they were glum. Now they are smiling and demonstratively congratulating each other. There was much slapping of each other on the back, while some of the troops tossed up their hats and danced when the news reached them.

### INTERN THREE STRIKERS.

St. Louis.—Three of the striking employees of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works who are said to have been among the most active strike leaders and who have been under arrest for several days charged with fomenting labor disturbances at the chemical works, were interned for the duration of the war under orders received from Attorney-General Gregory. The men are classed as alien enemies.

### ANNOUNCE NEW COAL ZONES

Fuel Administrator Garfield Issues  
Formal Orders Governing  
Coal Operators.

Washington.—United States Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield issued formal orders instituting the zone system of distribution for bituminous coal. Twelve general orders, imposing upon the movement of coal the limitations arranged by the fuel administrator and the director-general of railroads, were issued. They will be communicated at once to those charged with the enforcement of the zone system distribution plan, each order covering a single consuming zone.

The orders of the fuel administrator are directed to the operators in the various producing fields which are limited in their shipments to specified consuming territory. They are supported by embargoes imposed by the director-general of railroads on all coal movement except along the lines laid down in the zone system plan.

### Allies Make Air Raids.

Amsterdam.—Advices from Berlin say that allied airmen attacked the town of Luxemburg. Ten persons killed have thus far been reported. Houses were heavily damaged.

Ancon, Canal Zone.—Travelers from Costa Rica say that the revolutionists who took part in the recent unsuccessful uprising there disguised themselves as rural guards. Their plan was to occupy the capital in the guise of government forces. A bomb was to be exploded in the city.

## PRECIOUS FREEDOM AND COST OF WAR

American People Must Lend Part,  
or Pay All to Finance  
Great Conflict.

### BUYING OF LIBERTY BONDS

Liberal Loans to Government Is Ad-  
vancing Financial Assistance to  
Our Children, Obviating Total  
Cost by Taxation.

(By EUGENE P. LYLE, JR., of The  
Vigilantes.)

Freedom comes high, being a precious thing. Being the most precious thing, it comes highest. No people is worthy of freedom that is not willing and eager to pay dearly for it. In fact, you will find no people possessing freedom that has not paid dearly for it, and you will find no people continuing to possess freedom that does not stand every ready to pay dearly, over and over, to retain it.

If this were not true, Belgium, France, Italy and England with her overseas dominions, would now be as Russia is today. If this were not true, America would still be neutral, contemptibly awaiting her turn to pass under the yoke.

Blood and treasure, anguish and sacrifice—these are the coin we bring to market; the coin we must pay. Yet the coin may be, and is, expressed in dollars and cents, not alone as a symbol of the real price we pay, but because this real price would be wantonly squandered, or paid in more ghastly measure than need be, if the cold, calm, practical business of dollar-and-cents financing were not at the heart of the heroic transaction.

Vainly would the soldier shed his blood if he were not trained and equipped to make his blows count to the utmost, and the cost of this training and equipment is an item that may be, and is, expressed in an exact number of dollars added to an exact number of cents. His country must spend precisely this amount to enable him to defend her.

Consequently we of America are now confronted with the biggest war bill in history. One year of this war is costing us as much as all the wars we have had before added to all the other expenses of our federal government since we first won our freedom.

### Lending to Our Children.

Ungrudgingly, yes! Of that we are proudly conscious that there is no question. The one and only question is the practical question of finance. How shall the money be found? We ourselves must supply it, since it cannot be borrowed elsewhere. But how?

The bill is too big to pay cash on the nail as we go. And, furthermore, to pay all as we go would be just neither to ourselves nor to our posterity.

It would not be just to ourselves because we alone will not be the beneficiaries. The generations to come will benefit—incalculably benefit in the liberties preserved to them—and it is proper that they should be left to assume a fair proportion of the debt. They are buying freedom today as much as we. But we shall have to lend them the money now to pay their share. In lending to our government in buying Liberty bonds we lend to our children; and gratefully our children will pay it off.

Any other arrangement would not be just to them for the reason that, should we strip ourselves bare to pay all now, we would be crippled in preparing our children for the ordinary duties of citizenship. Better far that we retain enough to so equip them for success in life that they may without undue hardship take over their quota of this war's burden! Better for us, and better for them!

Sound common sense, then, as well as equity, points the way. The war's burden should be divided. Let us pay in cash as heavily as we wisely may—that is taxation. But the rest let us leave to the future beneficiaries, lending them the money now—that is buying Liberty bonds.

### Freedom's Great Price.

The present moment is a good time to contemplate what will happen—invariably happen—if we do not lend to posterity to help pay freedom's huge price. Nothing is clearer than the alternative.

If we do not lend our government what it asks of us in loans, then we must consent that the total cost be taken from us outright by taxation—even by a prorated confiscation.

Before such an alternative even the German, or pro-German, having property interests in this country, should choose to subscribe for Liberty bonds. In our own self-interest, apart from the issues vital to the integrity of our manhood, we can do no less—no less than lend to the last cent we may possibly save; and this not once merely, but each and every time that Uncle Sam steps from his counting house to tell us that he must have more money.

Uncle Sam is telling us this now. He awaits our response. But he is not the only one who waits. Wherever men are free or suffer to be free, there they await our response as the answer to their hopes. And there is yet another who waits—the enemy. In whatever degree our answer falls of a reverberating affirmative, in exactly that degree will he take heart to prolong the hideous slaughter.

## Home Town Helps

### BIRDS PROTECTION IN PARKS

Subject Is Engaging the Attention of  
Town Authorities in all Sections  
of the Country.

In many eastern cities, where the winters are most severe, the park officials maintain feeding stations for wild birds. Even as far up in "the frozen north" as Minneapolis a number of such winter feeding places are found in every park of their extensive system. Theodore Wirth, the superintendent of parks, says: "We have a long severe winter and find it necessary to feed birds regularly every day for months if we are to hold them in our parks for the summer. We have also built and placed a large number of nesting boxes or bird houses which are well populated. We protect birds in every possible way and the local Audubon society is doing excellent work. A good many kinds of birds which were rarely seen here a few years ago are now found in large numbers, and many which formerly left in the fall now stay with us over winter."

We have, in many parks, sufficient shrubbery for cover, we are not troubled much with cats, yet park men should be required to kill all found within the several larger parks and to keep none except a single cat in each storehouse. Encouragement should be given in every way to the increase of native birds and those of bright plumage and sweet song from other lands should be introduced. The country, not the city, should perform the office of introduction of new kinds. In a climate so mild as ours there should be a thousand-fold as many birds as we now have and the parks should be filled with them.—Los Angeles Times.

### PREPARE FOR HOME GARDEN

National Health, as Well as Conserva-  
tion and Patriotism, Demand  
Planting of Many This Season.

The home garden this coming season will mean more than it did last year or ever before. It is not only a means of national conservation and patriotism; a measure of national health lies within it. The man who can and who fails to put in a home garden next spring will be a slacker. The government stands ready to help in the garden, and government bulletins on garden subjects may be obtained by writing to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a list of publications available for distribution. Many of the state agricultural colleges, too, have garden bulletins for free distribution.

Sometimes, in many states of the Union, there is a chance to plow the garden early. When that chance comes the garden should be manured and plowed. Barnyard manure is a source of weed seedling, but it is a most satisfactory fertilizer usually obtainable. A spot four or five feet square should be selected at the lowest, wettest spot in the garden for a compost pile or pit, if not too much trouble to dig a shallow pit. Into this pit throw all grass cuttings, leaves, vegetable tops and pea vines and tomato plants. They rot in a year or two and form a valuable source of humus for the garden soil.—Country Gentleman.

### Public Building Architecture.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the concept of "architecture," to most persons, is limited to libraries, art galleries and other public buildings. These they feel are "architecture" and "architecture" to fulfill the most popular conception of it, must have Greek columns, and be executed in stone, on a scale more or less grand, and at an expenditure of equally conspicuous scale.

So far as this general popular estimate goes, it is an excellent and highly desirable thing. The people of every town and city, the people even of every village, should be keenly interested in the architectural merit of every public building which is being erected with city funds. They should demand the highest order of architectural merit and should come to learn some intelligent discrimination between architectural merit and financial expenditure. The library, for example, in a neighboring town may have cost several thousand dollars more to build than the library in one's own town, but it may not be necessarily better architecturally.—Exchange.

### Trees Must Have Room.

In order to insure symmetry of growth, trees must be allowed unrestricted area for development. At least 40 feet should be allowed between trees intended to occupy the ground permanently. Quick-growing temporary trees may be planted between the long-lived ones to produce immediate results, but these should be removed as soon as they interfere with the development of the permanent plantations.

### Illimitable.

"Tommy, bound Siberia."  
"Can't be done."  
"Why not?"  
"The geography particularly speaks of the boundless plains of Siberia."



## GRENADE RECEPTION FOR A HUN ATTACK



This Poilu in the first line trenches "somewhere where the battles rages" is ready to fire a rifle grenade into the ranks of the oncoming Teutons.

## To Spend Fifty Millions For Workers' Homes

Government Plans to House Its Big New Army of Shipbuilders.

### TO BE DONE IN RECORD TIME

Community Houses, Equipped Like Club, for Single Men—Homes With All Modern Conveniences for Married Men—Standardization for High Speed.

By JAMES H. COLLINS.

In a hastily remodeled suite of Washington offices today sits a man who has a war task that appeals to the imagination.

Between now and July 1 he is to build \$50,000,000 worth of homes for workers in Uncle Sam's new shipbuilding army, which is being mobilized from the picked mechanics of every state in the union.

This army will number something like 40,000 men. Fifty million dollars invested in houses for a work force of that size gives \$125 per man. That seems rather a limited sum of money with which to provide anybody with warm sanitary living quarters, having baths, hot and cold water, steam heat, electric light, modern kitchen facilities, and all the comforts of home. Yet this man is going to make his \$125 per man suffice for the job and carry out his construction in record time.

It is interesting to figure with him a little—if you just remember that present figures must be rough estimates to a certain extent.

First of all, he can eliminate a large proportion of this shipbuilding army, because many of the new shipyards are handy to cities with ample housing and all conveniences, and Uncle Sam will solve the housing problem in those places by improving the transportation service between a man's work and his home. But other shipyards have been created in undeveloped spots along our wide stretches of seacoast, and in these places it becomes necessary to provide workers with modern living quarters.

#### Community Dwellings.

Thousands of these shipbuilders will be single men, and for them a special type of community dwelling has been designed on the order of a club house. Each community dwelling will accommodate 125 men. Each man will have a room to himself and it will be an outside room. Each clubhouse, moreover, will be divided into five groups or separate clubs of from 25 to 30 men. Each of these separate clubs will have shower baths and a large community lounge, making it possible for a worker to find a congenial crowd of his own and for that little community subdivision to organize its own home life, amusements, sports, social affairs, and studies. Each club house will have a community dining room with modern kitchen and serving facilities, giving board on the mess plan at reasonable rates and with minimum labor. These community club houses are to be of frame construction, but standard type. Many of them will be erected in localities which are not likely to become permanent shipbuilding centers. Therefore, permanent construction has not been the chief necessity. Nevertheless, they will be substantial enough to last 25 years if need be, and where erected in localities with severe winter weather will lack nothing in warmth.

When the plans for such houses were standardized by the shipping board experts, they achieved two results in house building that seemed to be new. First, speed of construction. All the doors, windows, pipes, and other things that go into a house were put on a basis of uniform sizes. Much

of the work in building a single house, as anyone who has paid the bills will know, consists in sawing, cutting, and fitting the material.

#### Everything Cut to Fit.

With standardization of every possible item, most of this cutting and fitting will be done in factories and the material shipped ready to be put together by carpenters and plumbers. Second, the cost of housing an individual was reduced to a most reasonable figure. It is still too early to give totals in dollars and cents, but present estimates indicate that the investment in these community homes for single workers will not exceed \$350 per man this including living quarters, baths, community lounges for each club of 25 men, kitchen and mess-hall facilities, heating and lighting—everything. If all the housing appropriation for shipworkers were spent on these community dwellings homes would be provided for about 125,000 men, or nearly one-third the whole emergency shipbuilding army.

But many of the new shipworkers will be married men with families, and for them separate dwellings are being built. Something like 50 types of five, six, and seven room cottages have been

studied and reduced to standards in the same way. Everything is calculated for quick, economical, durable construction. Each separate dwelling will have its bathroom, heating, lighting, and kitchen equipment. Moreover, great pains have been taken to avoid any appearances of standardization or monotony in exterior design. Only the materials and inside appointments have been reduced to standards while exterior lines and ornament may be modified according to local conditions to secure individuality and beauty. That is not all.

The plans have been drawn for these individual family cottages with the idea of permanence. In so far as possible, they will be erected at shipyard sites which are fairly certain to be permanent. Single men are free to move to temporary employment for the war and disperse if shipyards are abandoned when peace comes. Married men with families cannot do this, of course, so they will be assigned to the permanent yards as fast as possible with the expectation that they may live there for years.

The plans take into account not only the provision of homes for them when they are shifted into shipbuilding to meet the war emergency, but the purchase of their own homes on installment payments equivalent to rent if they feel that the new locality is a suitable one in which to work and live, and bring up a family.

Present estimates indicate that the family houses can be erected for considerably less than \$3,000 each. This does not include the cost of land, nor has that been figured in the building of community houses for single men.

The major part of this great building program will have been completed by the 1st of July. Some idea of its magnitude may be given by comparison with other building operations. On a peace time basis an equal investment would build five Woolworth buildings, or two Equitable buildings.

#### Hearing for All Corners.

Naturally, the magnitude of a building program like that and the promptness with which it must be carried out appeals to the imagination not only of the shipyard workers who are to live in these dwellings and the American citizens who are interested in them as part of our war program, but to many persons who wish to assist with advice, plans, inventions, and special schemes and devices for speeding up the job. To the offices where this program is being carefully laid out have come in the past few weeks men with all sorts of proposals for the building of houses and dormitories in record time, and of many kinds of emergency materials and construction. Those having the project in hand have given a hearing to all comers, and moreover, gone ahead themselves to investigate promising new methods. In the end, however, as the outcome of careful investigation and plans, these shipyard dwellings will be erected pretty much on standard lines of tried and proven materials with all elements of speed and economy centered in standardization of materials and large-scale building by well-equipped contractors with capable organizations.

## CAMOUFLAGE WAS PUZZLE TO HUNS

Originated by French Painter in 1914, Serving as Ordinary Artilleryman.

### NOW ONE OF WAR'S SCIENCES

That Section of French Army Now Has Over 2,000 Men, Artists, Scene Painters, Engineers, Etc.—Many Tricks Employed.

Paris.—"Camouflage" that has come to be one of the sciences of modern warfare, was originated at Toul, France, during the early days of August, 1914.

A painter, Guisand de Scevola, attached to a battery near the Lorraine city as an ordinary artilleryman, soon found his battery was a landmark and open target for the German gunners. One night, with a comrade, he constructed some paper mache rocks and painted them with a dash of green, representing herbs and foliage, and they were installed over the battery.

The peppering of their battery ceased from that day. The painter's ruse was reported to General Castelnau, in command of the sector, who passed the word along to M. Rene Viviani, then minister of war. The war minister immediately ordered the creation of a special section of the army whose entire duties were to be those of "camoufleurs," or concealers. De Scevola was placed in charge of the work and called to his aid other painters who had been mobilized in the army in some cases as ordinary privates in the infantry or in the service corps.

#### Many Now in the Work.

"Camouflage" spread until today the section has over 2,000 men, artists, scene painters, engineers, etc. The official figures show that camouflaged batteries have operated in comparative safety, only four per cent of their number having been put out of action by direct fire as opposed to 50 per cent of batteries where the guns had not been painted or otherwise concealed.

One of the most notable works of the "camoufleurs" was the erection of a hollow, armor-plated wooden structure 300 feet from the German lines,

painted to represent a tree that stood between the French and German front lines in the Champagne region.

The French had been operating at a decided disadvantage, as the Germans held the high ground from which they could carry out their observations at ease. The commandant noticed the tree that had been swept clean of its branches and foliage through shell and machine gun fire. At night he called in his camouflage squad and confided a plan to them.

A week later a squad of sappers crept out on a dark night and dug a ditch on the French side of the tree. The trunk was attacked from beneath the ground by saws that had been liberally dosed with oil and cut away. Long, steel-tipped peevies such as the Main lumbermen carry, eased it to the ground, where it fell into the ditch.

The armor-plated shell was set up in its place and two French observers climbed up inside of it. The next morning the only thing the Germans could see was the old familiar landscape with the battle-scarred tree.

#### Puzzled the Huns.

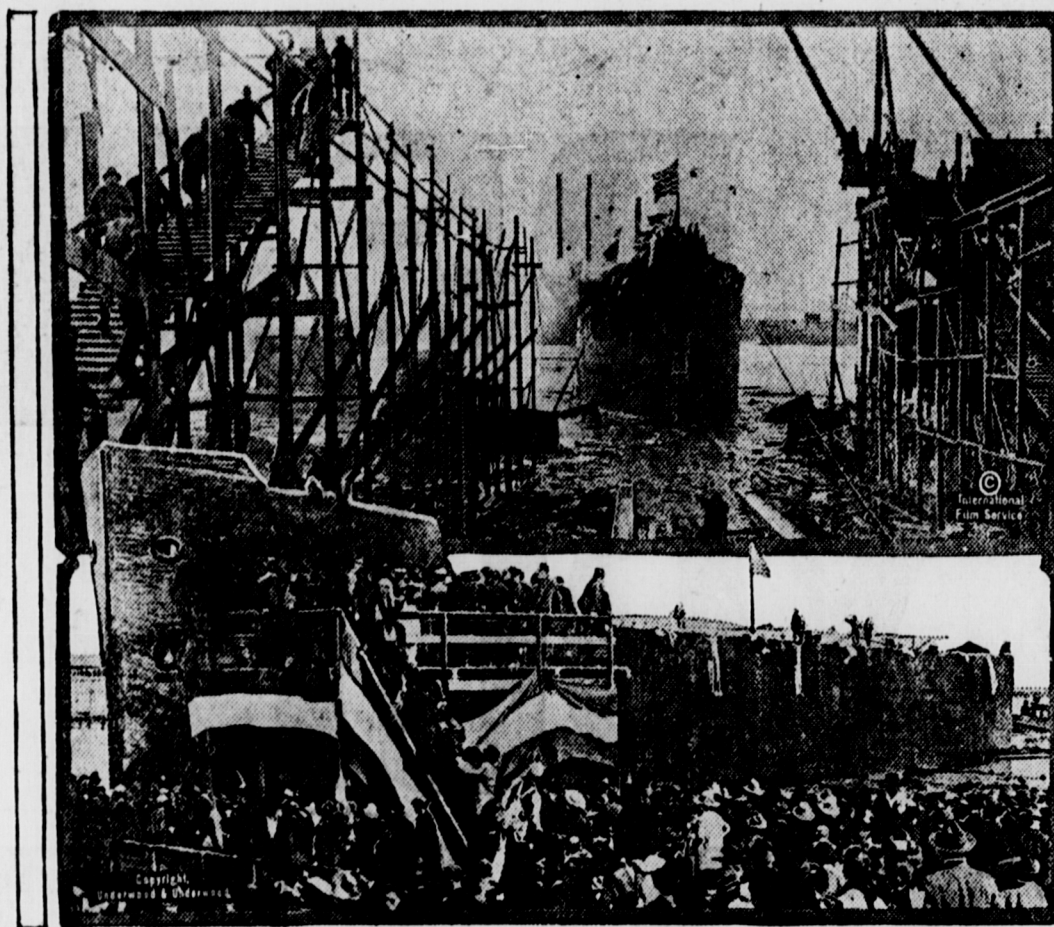
Pieces of shrapnel might whistle by. Machine gun bullets might rain on the trunk as before. Only a direct hit from a shell of larger caliber could demolish it and there was no reason for changing the range of the guns to demolish a trunk that stood in No Man's Land and 300 feet from the French lines. Chance alone would destroy the post.

From their telephones in the observatory the French scouts reported all going on behind the German lines, regulated the fire of their big guns, and told what effect the shells had. The puzzled Huns suddenly found six-inchers exploding in their depots. Their communicating trenches were peppered with an accuracy that could only come from directed fire, but the innocent-looking trunk was not suspected until one night a patrol investigated it. Next day shells burst all around it until one finally toppled it over, but the trunk had served its purpose, and camouflage had turned a valuable trick for its originators.

#### Stray Dogs Under Ban.

DuPont, Pa.—A campaign is on to rid Clearfield county of all stray dogs. Fines of \$25 and costs are being imposed on those who allow their dogs to run at large.

## LAUNCHING MERCHANT VESSELS ON BOTH COASTS



Above is the Coyote gliding down the ways at the Passaic river shipyards. She is the first of the cargo steamers building under the Emergency Fleet corporation's wooden ship program. Below is the launching of the Faith, largest concrete ship in the world, at Redwood City, Cal. She is 320 feet long and her gross burden is 7,900 tons.

## AMERICAN HEROES RECEIVING THE FRENCH CROSS OF WAR



Premier Clemenceau of France, at left, is seen watching our heroes, who distinguished themselves in repelling the German attack of March 1, receive the honors conferred on them by the French government. General Debeny is pinning the Croix de Guerre on one of the Americans. The American battalion to which these troopers belong was lined up with its colors in the forefront. The ceremony took place near the front on March 3, and this is the first photograph to reach the United States.

### FRENCH "ACE" VISITS US



Lieut. Georges Flachaire (left), a French "ace" with seven German planes to his credit, and Maj. Gen. George O. Squier in Potomac park, Washington. Lieutenant Flachaire, who has had an experience of two and a half years at the front, is showing the capital the paces of a one-passenger battleplane, whose normal speed is 150 miles an hour. British and American flyers are competing with him in daily exhibitions.

#### How Are They Biting?

Hokus—The devil always uses such attractive bait.  
Pokus—Oh, I don't know. He can catch some people with a bare hook.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### Conservation.

In this day and era of food and other conservation the house wife should remember that white soap and candles improve with age. Washing soda deteriorates and should be kept in a dry jar.

### GREAT FRENCH GUN WORKING AT NIGHT



This wonderful photograph shows a 320-millimeter French gun at the moment of firing during a night bombardment of the German lines. This picture is a rare photographic feat, for night pictures of firing are made as perfect as this very infrequently. The belch of smoke from the explosion of the charge which in the daytime would be nothing more than smoke, is a flash of light at night and makes a most unusual sight.

#### Impatient British Sailor.

John Joseph Ryan, charged at Cambridge with deserting from the navy and enlisting in the army, said he had served in the North sea for three years and as the Germans did not come to him he thought it was time he went to them. He had waited long enough.—London Times.

#### Eton Jackets and Suits.

The Eton jacket, in many new forms, is being shown. In suits, it is not so short, and hangs straight and is always combined with a vest of silk or vest and Peter Pan collar of linen or organdie. These suits are, of course, best for misses and as yet are shown only in blue serge.



# REALIZE YOUR DUTY TO AMERICA

**WE** have been at war with Germany 361 days, and--tonight in millions of homes in this fortunate country we shall be saying "good night" and seeking our pillow in perfect security, only because in the shell-torn trenches of Europe men by thousands are laying down their lives for Democracy and for us. In the days soon to be here, increasing numbers of these men, placing their bodies as a living wall between us and physical and political destruction, will be men from our own homes and firesides. Until the "Hun" is crushed, the Nation must have funds provided to an extent unheard of, nay, undreamed of, before, to give proper backing to the heroism of our defenders.

**God Pity The Souls Of Those Who Fail To  
Realize Their Full Financial Duty!**

*The Third Liberty Loan Bonds Will Go On Sale Saturday, April 6th. 1918.*

**Help to Make Crittenden County The First County in The U. S. to Fill its Quota.**

**Be Ready For The Call!!**

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